MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 41 **JULY, 2016**

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Eric P. Newman

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
MEMBER CLUB OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (ANA)
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President's Message

By

Chris Sutter

Welcome to the 56th Annual Coin Show of the Missouri Numismatic Society (MNS). We hope you are enjoying your time here and are finding some exciting new items for your collection.

The speaker for our General Membership Meeting will be Leonard Augsburger. Mr. Augsburger will speak about one of the important members of Numismatics, Eric P. Newman. His talk will include information from his new book "TRUTH SEEKER: The Life of Eric P. NEWMAN". This book was co-authored by Roger W. Burdette and Joel Orosz. A book signing by Mr. Augsburger is also planned.

Our auction will be conducted by Scotsman Auction. "The Midwest Summer Sale 2016" will be held on Friday night. This year's auction will feature a range of interesting items, including: silver certificates, ancient roman and greek coins, classic commemorative half dollars, gold quarter eagles (with a 1911-D) and numerous other silver and gold collector coins. One coin I always look for in a collector oriented auction is the 1916-D Mercury Dime. This coin is present in four grading choices.

This year we are honoring Mr. Newman. In addition to Mr. Augsburger's presentation this journal will contain several articles concerning Mr. Newman. The MNS is proud that Mr. Newman is a founding member and of the numerous contributions he has made to Numismatics.

If you can find Our Show Chairman, Sid Nusbaum, please tell him what you think of the show. Sid spends a large amount of time setting up the show, including: negotiating the contract for the convention hall, contacting and signing all the dealers, making sure we have enough working table lights and dealer cases, scheduling volunteers to help at the Show and walking around the Show speaking with the dealers and other attendees about how they are enjoying the Show. This is why I wrote "if you can find" him. Sid is dedicated to the Show and the people at the Show.

We also want to thank the MNS members who volunteer their time. Did you know how much time Sid's wife Jenny spends helping him? Or, the time Kathy Skelton spends making sure the admissions table runs smoothly? If you were present at the Show's setup you would see Joel Anderson ensuring that the cases and lights get on the dealer tables and during breakdown loading the cases onto pallets and then onto the trucks that takes them back to the where they are stored.

I also would like to mention Carl Garrison for assisting at the dealer registration. Carl is also the one who does any job that arises during dealer setup. Thank-you to those just mentioned as well as all the others who work behind the scenes to make the Show a success.

Kathy Skeleton is also our Show's exhibit chairperson. With the help of MNS members, she has expanded the number and scope of the exhibits. We hope you spend some time viewing the exhibits and find them enjoyable. We have some first time exhibitors as well as a combination exhibit put together by our YN's.

I hope you take advantage of our offer to join the MNS. We meet once a month and have done so since 1938! Our meeting consists of a short business portion followed by a member presented education topic and a numismatic auction. Please see the last page of this Journal for the location, dates and presentations for the next year.

Thanks for attending our Show.

"CSA" Watermarked Paper that was used to Print U.S. Fractional Currency Proofs!

By
Robert Kravitz

It is quite a surprise to most collectors (even those of U.S. Paper Money) to see a piece of U.S. Federal paper money printed on paper that was watermarked "CSA". The Union government declared a blockade on April 19th 1861, which just about closed all the Confederate ports. So soon after the Civil War broke supplies that no longer came from the North became in short supply. This included banknote paper and war supplies. Blockade-runners would bring back supplies from Liverpool England and come back through the Bahamas to avoid being captured.

The "Bermuda" was the first steam powered blockade-runner to challenge the blockade. The "Bermuda" was 211 feet long, 21 ½ feet wide and could carry a cargo of 1238 tons. On her way back from Liverpool on April 27, 1862 the "Bermuda" was captured in a naval battle by the "U.S.S. Meredita". She was searched and determined to be bound for the Confederate States, since she had very obvious contraband cargo, including: 80 tons of munitions, (Enfield rifles, over 400 barrels of powder, 21 cases of swords and much more), army blankets and five cases of high-grade banknote paper.

This was all judged a legal prize of war by a federal court. The cargo was ordered to be sold.

The Treasury Department bought the five cases of banknote paper. Since high-grade banknote paper was in short supply, the decision was made to print fractional currency proofs on it. The captured paper was "CSA Watermarked Foolscap Paper". "Foolscap" is a British term for a certain size of printing paper.

The sheets have "CSA" watermarked eight times in two rows of four in block letters. Each sheet is 13.25 inches wide and 16 inches long. They are antique white, have deckle edges and are full rag content. The "CSA" watermarked letters are three inches tall. All of the sheets have a fold in the center where they were folded for storage.

The notes printed on the "CSA" Watermarked paper were all second and third issue fractional currency proofs, sometimes incorrectly called specimens. You can find one or two of the CSA letters on some of these notes. Some proof notes might not have any of the CSA letters on them, these were simply printed in areas of the sheet away from the watermarks. The most letters a proof note could contain is 2 ½ as the notes are not long enough.

It was an ironic twist of fate that the U.S. federal Government would use confederate paper during the Civil War! This just shows the tight supply of currency

paper even in the North at this time. Most of the "CSA" sheets that were not used were sold to collectors over the last 150 years. Most are all gone. If you can find one they go for $400 to $500 for a full sheet. I may even have one or two!

About the Author:

Robert Kravitz is the Author of the definitive book on Fractional Currency; *A Collector's Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency* (second edition). He is a dealer who attends most major show and currently resides in St. Louis. Visit his website at www.robsfractional.com and order a newsletter or buy a book.

2016 Wooden Dollar

This year's wooden dollar commemorates the 100th Anniversary of the Winged Liberty (Mercury) Dime (1916-1945), Standing Liberty Quarter (1916-1930) and Walking Liberty Half (1916-1945).

An Unlisted St. Louis Counterstamp

By
Eric P. Newman

The worn 1803 U.S. half dollar, whose obverse is counterstamped H. M. Brown / St. Louis Mo is apparently the earliest dated U.S. coin bearing a Missouri counterstamp.

H. M. Brown was listed in St. Louis city directories as a gunsmith working and living at 26 1/2 Olive (1838-1839) and 28 Olive (1840-1841). The Federal census of 1840 recorded Henry M. Brown as self-employed in "manufactures and trades." His occupation as gunsmith provides insight into the purposes of the counterstamp, which identified the guns he made and turned coins into advertisements for his business. In 1842, Brown moved to Oak St. between 2nd and 3rd.

The personal history of Henry M. Brown and his family is fragmented. He immigrated to St. Louis either from New York or Kentucky (the Census taker's poor handwriting obscures this fact). Brown lived in St. Louis from 1838 through at least 1841. He married fifteen-year-old Martha Ann Williams on May 2, 1838 when he was 24 years old. Martha was a Missouri native whose parents, Olly and Mary J. Williams, owned a farm in St. Louis County. The 1840 census also revealed that he owned a female slave between the ages of 10 and 24.

Henry and his wife Martha had a daughter under the age of 5 when the 1840 census was taken. She is not included in the detailed 1850 census. Since there is no record of the Browns in any city directory after 1842, nor are they listed in the St. Louis City census for either 1847 or 1849, it seems reasonable to assume that the Browns moved from St. Louis City sometime during or after 1842. In 1850, however, they lived with Martha's parents in the 82nd district of St. Louis County. There is no information as to when this move occurred, but Henry was still listed as a gunsmith in the 1850 Federal census. Ties to the Williams side of the family were strong enough that the Browns named their son after Martha's father. Ollie Brown was born sometime in 1849. Perhaps they all prospered in St. Louis County on the William's farm.

Editor's Note: this article originally in the *Missouri Journal of Numismatics,* Volume 16, July 1991. This article was Mr. Newman's only article to appear in the Journal.

On June 10, 2016, the counter stamped 1803 Half Dollar was sold by Heritage Auctions as lot 98189. It sold for $3,760.00. The NCG label identified it as from the Eric P. Newman Collection.

The catalog description was:

(1838-1842) H.M. Brown Counterstamp on 1803 O-104 Half Dollar, Brunk-1188, HT-186, Fine 12 NGC. This piece appears to be the Brunk plate coin on page 126 of the 2003 edition. Richly toned and highly attractive with a bold counterstamp. H.M. Brown was a St. Louis gunsmith who was located at 26 Olive Street between the years of 1838 and 1842.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

State Quarters

Coinage of the Hoover Administration

By
Michael G. Pfefferkorn

Introduction

As we examine the working coinage of the early Depression, we should consider that it is a medium to connect us to one of the most disastrous periods in U.S. economic history. Each individual coin is an artifact which connects us to a specific time period and serves to give us insight into the social and economic status of that particular year. This article will concentrate on social and economic events prominent during the Hoover administration. Also included will be the cent through half dollar coinage amounts to allow the reader to see the effect the social and economic events of this period had on the U.S. Mints' output.

Election of 1928

Secretary of Commerce Herbert C. Hoover of California was nominated as the Republican Presidential candidate on June 14, 1928. His Vice-Presidential candidate was Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas. His major opposition was Democratic Party candidate Alfred E. Smith of New York, who was nominated on June 28. His running mate was Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas. (Robinson's fame would come from the fact that he is the only individual whose image was placed on a U.S. coin while he was still living: the Robinson-Arkansas Centennial Half Dollar of 1936.)

The Republican advantage lay primarily in the fact that there was an apparent strong economy. However, weakness in the farm economy, a decline in the strength of labor unions, a requirement of only 10% down for stock purchases and the payment of World War I reparations would lead to a later collapse of the economy.

Despite this, the Democratic Party faced an uphill battle because Alfred E. Smith was from New York City and was viewed negativity by a largely rural U.S. population. The party's proposal to repeal the 18th Amendment (Prohibition) was opposed, especially in the Southern States. That Smith was a Roman Catholic caused great suspicion among Protestant voters.

Hoover easily won the November 6th election with 21,392,190 votes; Smith gained 15,016,443 votes; the highest third party runner-up was Socialist Norman Thomas with 267,420 votes.

1929

Shortly after Hoover's inauguration the farming economy was addressed by the Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929. Several other agencies were created to buttress this program. For most of the year prosperity seemed to be on the horizon. The stock market flourished because people, banks and other institutions borrowed on a 10% margin. This would soon result in massive bankruptcies. The collapse of the stock market took place in several stages. Severe losses occurred on October 24th and October 29th. By November 13th, losses amounted to 30 billion dollars. Foreign war debts were renegotiated and eventually cancelled.

1929 Coinage

Half Dollars	Philadelphia	None Issued	$ ----------
	Denver	1,001,200	$ 500,600
	San Francisco	1,902,000	$ 475,500
Quarter Dollars	Philadelphia	11,140,000	$ 2,785,000
	Denver	1,358,000	$ 339,500
	San Francisco	1,764,000	$ 441,000
Dimes	Philadelphia	25,970,000	$ 2,597,000
	Denver	5,034,000	$ 503,400
	San Francisco	4,730,000	$ 473,000
Nickels	Philadelphia	36,446,000	$ 1,822,300
	Denver	8,370,000	$ 418,500
	San Francisco	7,754,000	$ 387,700
One Cent	Philadelphia	185,262,000	$ 1,852,620
	Denver	41,730,000	$ 417,300
	San Francisco	50,148,000	$ 501,480

1930

On July 2, the Veterans Administration Act consolidated all Federal functions for ex-servicemen. Hoover's decentralized attempt at general economic relief proved to be too little, too late.

The most prominent feature of 1930 was the Hawley-Smoot Tariff which was a defensive measure against foreign competition. The tariff remained a major source of U.S. federal income. Sales taxes were adopted by individual states and municipalities during the mid and late 1930's. The income tax, which was authorized by the 16th Amendment, ratified February 25, 1913, targeted higher income individuals and had not become the staple as in today's economy. According to the U.S. Census of 1930, the nation's population was 122,775,000.

1930 Coinage

Half Dollars	Philadelphia	None Issued	$ ----------
	Denver	None Issued	$ ----------
	San Francisco	None Issued	$ ----------
Quarter Dollars	Philadelphia	5,632,000	$ 1,408,000
	Denver	None Issued	$ ----------
	San Francisco	1,556,000	$ 389,000
Dimes	Philadelphia	6,700,000	$ 670,000
	Denver	None Issued	(Dimes dated 1930D are counterfeit)
	San Francisco	1,843,000	$ 184,300

Nickels	Philadelphia	22,849,000	$ 1,142,450
	Denver	None Issued	$ ----------
	San Francisco	5,435,000	$ 271,750
One Cent	Philadelphia	157,415,000	$ 1,574,150
	Denver	40,100,000	$ 401,000
	San Francisco	24,286,000	$ 242,860

1931 Coinage

Half Dollars	Philadelphia	None Issued	$ ----------
	Denver	None Issued	$ ----------
	San Francisco	None Issued	$ ----------
Quarter Dollars	Philadelphia	None Issued	$ ----------
	Denver	None Issued	$ ----------
	San Francisco	None Issued	$ ----------
Dimes	Philadelphia	3,150,000	$ 315,000
	Denver	1,260,000	$ 126,000
	San Francisco	1,800,000	$ 180,000
Nickels	Philadelphia	None Issued	$ ----------
	Denver	None Issued	$ ----------
	San Francisco	1,200,000	$ 600,000
One Cent	Philadelphia	19,396,000	$ 193,960
	Denver	4,480,000	$ 44,800
	San Francisco	866,000	$ 8,660

1932

By the beginning of 1932 unemployment had risen to approximately 10 million. Shanty towns sprouted up around large cities and were nicknamed "Hoovervilles".

The Republication Party nominated the incumbents Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis for President and Vice-President. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and John Nance Garner of Texas easily defeated their rivals by a popular vote of 22,809,638 to 15,758,901. As in 1928 Norman Thomas was the third party runner-up. F.D.R. would take office on March 4, 1933.

1932 Coinage

Half Dollars	Philadelphia	None Issued	$ ----------
	Denver	None Issued	$ ----------
	San Francisco	None Issued	$ ----------

Quarter Dollars	Philadelphia	5,404,000	$ 1,351,000
	Denver	436,800	$ 109,200
	San Francisco	408,000	$ 102,000

This particular quarter is the third mass-produced commemorative coin in U.S. history. Its intent was to celebrate the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. The previous mass commemorative issues were: the World's Columbian Exposition Half Dollar, with combined issues for 1892 and 1893 of 2,500,405 and the 1925 Stone Mountain Memorial Half Dollar with 1,314,709 issued. Another notable commemorative coin is the Peace Dollar, issued intermittently from 1921 to 1935. The 1921 date is a specific reference to the treaty ending the First World War.

1932 Coinage (continued)

Dimes	Philadelphia	None Issued	$ ----------
	Denver	None Issued	$ ----------
	San Francisco	None Issued	$ ----------
Nickels	Philadelphia	None Issued	$ ----------
	Denver	None Issued	$ ----------
	San Francisco	None Issued	$ ----------
One Cent	Philadelphia	9,062,000	$ 90,620
	Denver	10,500,000	$ 105,000
	San Francisco	None Issued	$ ----------

1933

A major reform occurred during the last months of Hoover's administration. This was the 20th Amendment to the Constitution, also called "the Lame Duck Amendment." This law, ratified January 23, 1933, recognized the advance of transportation technology as opposed to that of 1789. The Law narrowed the gap of the election dates for President, Vice-President and members of the Senate by moving the beginning and ending of the terms of the president and vice president from March 4 to January 20, and of members of Congress from March 4 to January 3. The 36th state to ratify the admendment was Missouri. This satisfied the requirement that three-fourths of the then 48 states approve the amendment.

Most of the coinage responsibility can be given to the administration of Herbert Hoover. An assassination attempt on the incumbent Franklin D. Roosevelt on February 15th in Miami, Florida, has probably been misinterpreted by most historians. Some modern historians now believe that the intended target was Mayor Auton Cermack of Chicago. Cermack was killed in the attack which may have been a mob hit.

Franklin D. Roosevelt took office on March 4th and began changes in our monetary system as well as what we know today as the "New Deal." Under his administration there would begin a social welfare system, ("Socialism" and "Communism" were feared words even in the Depression.)

1933 Coinage

Half Dollars	Philadelphia	None Issued	$ ----------
	Denver	None Issued	$ ----------
	San Francisco	1,786,000	$ 893,000
Quarter Dollars	Philadelphia	None Issued	$ ----------
	Denver	None Issued	$ ----------
	San Francisco	None Issued	$ ----------
Dimes	Philadelphia	None Issued	$ ----------
	Denver	None Issued	$ ----------
	San Francisco	None Issued	$ ----------
Nickels	Philadelphia	None Issued	$ ----------
	Denver	None Issued	$ ----------
	San Francisco	None Issued	$ ----------
One Cent	Philadelphia	14,360,000	$ 143,600
	Denver	6,200,000	$ 62,000
	San Francisco	None Issued	$ ----------

Contrasting the early 1930s is much like looking through a telescope from the large end rather than the way it would properly be used. The value of the dollar differed enormously. As you can see, the economy relied most heavily on the cent, nickel and dime. The half dollar and the silver dollar were fading from popular use. This occurred because of the ability to earn them and because of replacement by paper currency which had been reduced in size in 1928.

The impact of the 1929 Stock Market crashes hit all social and economic levels. Survival skills of the 19th century had not yet been abandoned. General employment plummeted. The Great Depression was essentially a breakdown in the distribution system. Agriculture could still produce great quantities of food: the demand in the cities and towns existed, but without the means to buy the products. The cost to ship and process farm goods exceeded the cost of producing them. Rural areas, though impoverished, could still produce food to be canned and clothes could be mended at home.

Urban unemployment produced the most stereotypical depictions of that period – long lines for soup kitchens and the apple vendor on the corner. Unemployment tended to be intermittent. Wages would be priced as low as six dollars a week or ten cents an hour. Jobless figures became higher and higher as the Depression progressed. The fear of anarchy, socialism and communism were serious concerns of the Depression era populace. The perceived threat did not occur. Americans worked perhaps three to six months at a time before they lost their jobs and extended families remained the norm in American society. The effect was to keep unemployment numbers high. American ingenuity and family loyalty meant at least meager support for workers.

Direct Federal relief was not forthcoming from the Hoover administration. The conservative element strongly believed in individual responsibility. This would open the opportunity for the Democrats to attempt to spend their way out of the Depression.

Social and cultural values were challenged by the impact of the collapse of the American economy. The concept that the head of the family should provide for the family would lead to loss of faith in oneself. Personal pride would prevent many from asking for any kind of handout. The value of goods intensified and the value of money increased. Today, we live in a world of excess. We tend to discard the imperfect. A tomato with a small mold mark might be thrown in the trash, whereas in the 1930s the moldy area would be cut off and the remainder used. Even some of our coins, if dropped on the sidewalks, would not be picked up. In the 1930s, a penny meant the price of a piece of candy. "Waste not, want not" meant survival; today, it means clutter.

In the Hoover campaign of 1928 rugged individualism was widely supported by the American people. Government intrusion in local affairs would not have been regarded as appropriate. Today's world is far more complicated and we rely on multiple programs to maintain and regulate our lifestyles. We define "poverty" in a much different way than in the 1930s. During Hoover's administration there was no minimum wage law. Today it is a controversial topic as to how much the minimum wage should be. Dependency upon the Federal government steadily increased during the Great Depression and long after it subsided.

When we look at the coins of the Hoover administration we are seeing the artifacts of that time. During the early '30s these coins held high value and were meant to be spent. Collectors today look for perfect specimens and neglect the real artifacts. We have chosen to ignore greatly used or worn coins of this era. Two eras of bullion prices have eradicated many of the available coins. The Depression era demanded utilitarian usage of coins. This resulted in high wear levels which would not be very acceptable to collectors of today. In the author's experience as a teenage collector, every coin that was different was a prize! The grading "craze" has definitely skewed collecting for the art of the coin away from its historical value. In this respect we seem to have lost our sense of history.

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How Well Do You Know Eric P. Newman?

Information for this quiz was found in "TRUTH SEEKER: The Life of Eric P. NEWMAN" by Leonard Augsburger, Roger W. Burdette and Joel Orosz.

1. When did Mr. Newman join the Missouri Numismatic Society?

    a) 1957
    b) 1938
    c) 1916
    d) He never joined the MNS

2. Mr. Newman is best known as a?

    a) Dealer in rare coins and confederate currency
    b) Numismatic Magazine Publisher
    c) American Numismatic Association (ANA) President
    d) Numismatic scholar, researcher and author

3. What is Mr. Newman's favorite coin?

    a) 1792 Washington President Obverse / 13 Star Eagle Gold Piece – it may have been in George Washington's pocket
    b) 1939S Jefferson Nickel – to commemorate his marriage to Evelyn Edison
    c) 1793 Half Cent – it may have been the first coin struck by the U.S. Mint
    d) 1921 Missouri Centennial Half Dollar – Mr. Newman is proud of where he was born and where he has lived his life

4. Which St. Louis Company was Mr. Newman associated with?

    a) Brown Shoe Company
    b) Edison Brothers Stores
    c) Anheuser-Busch
    d) Sigma-Aldrich

5. Who was Mr. Newman's early numismatic mentor?

    a) Farran Zerbe
    b) John Jay Ford Jr
    c) Wayte Raymond
    d) Burdette Johnson

6. What did Mr. Newman write in 1962 along with Kenneth E. Bressett?

    a) A Guide Book of United States Coins (Red Book)
    b) A Unlisted St. Louis Counterstamp, for the Missouri Journal of Numismatics
    c) The Fantastic 1804 Dollar
    d) Mr. Newman and Mr. Bressett were never co-authors

7. What issue did Mr. Newman help resolve for the American Numismatic Society (ANS)?

    a) Discovery of the first engraving of an John James Audubon bird on currency
    b) Recovery of the large cents donated by George H. Clapp and stolen by William Sheldon
    c) Definition of the varieties of the Fugio Cent
    d) Leasing a location in New York City for their headquarters.

8. Mr. Newman has won which of the following awards?

    a) ANA Heath Literary Award
    b) ANS Archer Milton Huntington Award
    c) NLG Numismatic Literary Guild Clemy Award (for Numismatic Writing Ability, Sense of Humor and Dedication to the Hobby)
    d) MNS (for outstanding Service to the Missouri Numismatic Society)

9. Which of the following is not true about Mr. Newman and the 1913 Liberty Head Nickel?

    a) Mr. Newman obtained the coins from the estate of Col. Edward Green
    b) Mr. Newman considered the coins “fakes” and did not believe he needed to retain one
    c) Mr. Newman paid $3,000 for the five 1913 nickels, no other coins were included
    d) Mr. Newman kept one of the nickels. He consigned it to Abe Kosoff in 1948.

10. In the Newman Money Museum, located on the Washington University campus, who greets visitors?

    a) Benjamin Franklin
    b) George Washington
    c) Mr. Newman
    d) John Adams

Answers on Page 58

ANCIENT TRISKELES ON MODERN COINS

By
Mark Blumenstock

It was late October at the Springfield, Missouri Coin Show when I spied a box marked "50 cents." It was at a Ma and Pa table near an exit. Pa reserved this spot each year because of his frequent visits through the back door to fire up a cigarette. When Pa returned to his table, he saw my coin, and exclaimed, "that coin has silver in it; I'll have to have a dollar for that one!" I paused a minute, so that I wouldn't seem too anxious, and acted like I might even throw it back in the box. It was a Roman Denarius (RSC Cornelia 64), from the Republican Era, minted in 49 BC and it is probably worth hundreds of dollars (Sear, 152).

TRISKELES

On the reverse of this coin stood Jupiter, looking like the God almighty that he was, with a thunderbolt in his right hand and his eagle on his left hand. This design is one of the most common types of all of the Roman images.

All of the ancient world had an intense reverence and enthusiasm for paying homage to the thousands of Gods that roamed the sky, land, and sea in those days, and this generated many curious symbols. Indeed, this particular coin had a "harpa" placed beside Jupiter. The harpa was an agricultural implement similar to a sickle. Perseus used this type of weapon to cut off the head of Medusa (Medusa. Illustrated Coin Glossary).

On the obverse of this coin was another one of those strange symbols that most modern people could only wonder at. Three legs were joined together in the center of the coin. Where there should be a hip joint was the head of Medusa (Gaea produced this Queen of the Gorgons with snakes in her hair). Each leg was spaced equal-distant from the others (i.e., 120 degrees apart), and each leg was bent, at the knee, as if it was running. Between each leg was a head of wheat. NOTE: A photo of this type of triskeles coin was offered by Chip Vaughn in the 2014 Missouri Journal of Numismatics on page 26, Pic. #30 (Vaughn, 26).

A LITTLE ROMAN HISTORY

When Julius Caesar was elected as one of the two Roman Consuls in 59 BC, he made a lot of people mad. He might have been put on trial if he hadn't formed a triumvirate power-sharing scheme with Pompey, and Crassus. The Senate gave him several legions and he went north to manage Gaul.

Crassus was killed in 53 BC, by the Parthians in the East, and this left only Pompey for Caesar to deal with in the West. In 49 BC, Caesar was recalled to Rome to account for his bad deeds. He did not come alone however, as he famously crossed the Rubicon River with his Legions.

At this time Pompey, the army, the two Consuls and many of the Roman people left in a hurry, and most of them used the Roman Navy to travel to Pharsalus Greece. It was at this time that the two Consuls, L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus made this triskelion coin in favor of Pompey, and in opposition to Caesar (Sear, 152). This was probably a bad choice since Caesar later won the Pharsalus battle against Pompey's army (Sear, 266-267).

Where did they mint these coins? On Sicily, an isosceles-triangle shaped island South of Italy. In ancient times Sicily was called "Trinacria" meaning "three-cornered" and was associated with the triangular triskeles shape (Sear, 14).

SEMIOTICS

Semiotics is the study of the origin and meaning of “symbols”. If you start collecting ancient coins it is inevitable that you will wonder why strange designs are on your coins. The ancient "triskel" or “triskelion" symbol is usually surrounded by a circle. The three elements do not always have to be "legs", but could also be three stylized curves or branches of various types. The triskel symbol has various interpretations usually associated with "cycles" and the passage of time. For example, it was sometimes used to represent childhood, adulthood, and old age; or past, present, and future; or being awake, being asleep, or dreaming; or sky, land, and sea. Another possibility is the communication between the three levels of the Divine. (Riddle, 72).

ARMORY

In the study of Armory (a part of Heraldry) the pictured signs and emblems have specific meanings (Fox-Davies, 1). It is rare however, that "legs" are included on a Heraldic shield. One exception is on the arms of the "Isle of Man" (also spelled "Isle of Mann") which is an island between Ireland and Scotland. (Fox-Davies, 171). For example, the "arms", or "coat of arms", of Thomas Stanley, 3rd Earl of Derby, who died in 1572, have the triskelion symbol on his shield (Fox-Davies, 543). This is in reference to "the Lordship of Man" which was, and still is, the title of the island ruler ("Man, Isle of" Encyclopædia Britannica).

The "Isle of Man" fancies the triskelion even in modern times. The spoken language there was "Manx", which originally came from Ireland, and was spoken by the majority of inhabitants until the 19th century. The "Manx triskelion" is one of the oldest continually used government symbols. In the late 13th century a medieval document was found that used this symbol. It may have been used when the Norse ruled in 1266. The triskeles is currently used as a "national symbol" on the Isle of Man's flag and coins ("Man, Isle of" Encyclopædia Britannica).

On the 1978 Ten-Pence coin, a triskelion runs above the island. On the 1988 one-Crown coin, the triskelion is in the small triangle above the Manx cat.

So remember, in the world of coins, as with life in general, "the more things change, the more they stay the same." Oh, and also remember, when you go shopping for coins, always start with the 50 cent box.

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The St. Louis Numismatic Association

St. Louis is fortunate to have two Numismatic Clubs, the Missouri Numismatic Society (MNS) and the St. Louis Numismatic Association (SLNA).

The current St. Louis Numismatic Association was activated in November 1963 (1). Its charter members were: Bill Zimmerman (President), Chris Slater (Vice-President), Jerry Hillebrand (Secretary) Harmon Steck (Treasurer), Al Koller, Don Twellman, Al Wolf, Lou Broyles, Chris Christen, Henry Leonhardt, George Nick and Walter Vredenburgh.

In 1969 the club filed as a "General Not for Profit Corporation" in the State of Missouri. They held their first coin show in 1965(2).

There was an earlier version of the SLNA, although it was termed a Society, not an Association. Founded in 1915, it is described in the Official Magazine of the American Numismatic Association (ANA) – *the Numismatist.* Following are excerpts:

- October 1915 – St. Louis Numismatic Society Formed: "We have received word that the St. Louis Numismatic Society has recently been formed. Mr. Edward F. Jackson is secretary of the society." (3).

- October 1925 – Mr. Snow, the ANA District Representative from St. Louis from December 1922 through November 1937, reported to the Board of Governors at the Detroit Convention: "We have a coin club down there, which is dominated by three or four men interested in only one thing – the study and collection of Roman Imperial coins, so we cannot get them interested in anything else. There are only two collectors, the rest are university students. We have a few papers once a month, but I cannot stir up any enthusiasm for the ANA". (4)

- A reply to this report was printed one month later in the form of a letter from John Wulfing: "May I add a few remarks about the St. Louis Numismatic Society. It is true that our Society contains more students than collectors, but the students are rather mature. Dr. Duncan, our secretary and librarian, is professor of Greek and Latin at the Washington University; Dr. McFayden is professor of ancient history at the University; Dr. Shipley is head of the Latin Department; Dr. Tavenner is professor of Latin and Greek; Dr. Troop is head of the Greek Department. The writer, while a laymen, has been a student of numismatics for forty years. We have no undergraduate students in our society, but a few of theses occasionally attend our meetings."

Mr. Wulfing then describes the nature of their meetings and the interest in ancient coins. He mentions that only three of fifteen or sixteen members are active collectors, which explains the small membership since the Society does not attract dealers.

Mr. Wulfing concludes with "I should not have written at such a length, but as our Society has been a member of the ANA since its organization in 1915 and has never intruded on your time or space during all this time, I trust that your editor will be lenient in his criticism." (5)

- July, 1938 – a meeting notice for the SLNS "Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary." (6)

- December, 1943 – last appearance of the meetings of the SLNS in *the Numismatist* (7).

John Max Wulfing's obituary appeared in March, 1929. He was president of the SLNS and a long time member of the American Numismatic Society (ANS). He was 69 when he died on January 27 at St. Anthony's Hospital. He was a wholesale grocer, owned a realty company and an investment company. He was interested in ancient civilizations and had built a collection of Greek and Roman coins that was considered one of the best in the United States. His collection was turned over to Washington University along with a fund for making future additions. (8).

In December, 1979, 437 of his coins were cataloged by Professor Kevin Herbert. (8). A catalog was published by the ANS. (9).

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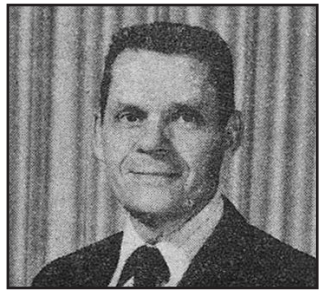
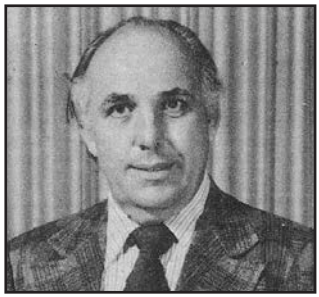
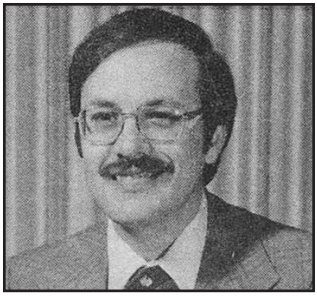
1. *Numismatic News*, February 14, 1981, p.40
2. IBID
3. *The Numismatist*, October, 1915, p.371
4. IBID, October, 1925. p.509
5. IBID, November, 1925, p.585
6. IBID, July 1938, p.604
7. IBID, December, 1943
8. IBID, March, 1929, p.150
9. Coin World, 6/18/1989

MNS Members

In 1979 the ANA came to St. Louis to hold its annual convention. The MNS played a key role in helping run the show. *Coin World* dedicated its August 1 issue to the convention. Here are some pictures from that issue. How many do you recognize? *Answers on Page 47*







Samuel Langhome Clemens (Mark Twain) November 30, 1835- April 21, 1910

By
Kathy Skelton

Samuel Langhome Clemens (Mark Twain) was born in Florida, Missouri (a farming community in Monroe County by the Salt River). Samuel was the sixth of seven children, but only three of his siblings survived childhood.

When Sam was four, the family moved to Hannibal, Missouri, which provided the setting for *Huckleberry Finn* and *Tom Sawyer*. Twain left school after the fifth grade to apprentice with a printer, and later worked as a typesetter and wrote articles for the newspaper (*Hannibal Journal*) owned by his older brother, Orion. At age 18, he left Hannibal and worked as a printer in New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. He educated himself in public libraries in the evenings. He later piloted a riverboat on the Mississippi River - piloting gave him his pen name, Mark Twain, from the "mark twain" of the leadsman's cry for a measured river depth of two fathoms, which was safe water for a steamboat. While training, Samuel convinced his younger brother Henry to work with him. Henry was killed on June 21, 1858, when the steamboat he was working on, the *Pennsylvania,* exploded. Twain had foreseen this death in a dream a month earlier, which inspired his interest in parapsychology; he was an early member of the Society for Psychical Research. Twain was guilt-stricken and held himself responsible for the rest of his life. He then headed west to Nevada to join his brother. When he was a miner in Angels Camp, California, he heard a story and that he wrote down as "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County". This short story brought international attention.

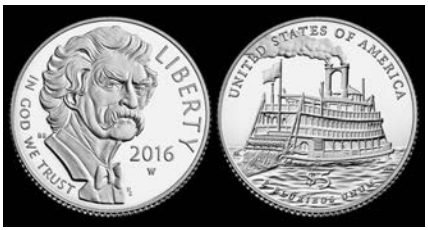
Throughout 1868, Twain and Olivia Langdon corresponded. Though she rejected his first marriage proposal, two months later, they were engaged. In February 1870, Twain and Langdon were married. They had 4 children, Langdon (died of diphtheria at 19 months), and 3 daughters - Susy, Clara, and Jean. His wife came from a "wealthy but liberal family", and through her, he met abolitionists, "socialists, principled atheists and activists for women's rights and social equality", including Harriet Beecher Stowe (his next-door neighbor in Hartford, CT), Frederick Douglass, and the writer and utopian socialist William Dean Howells, who became a long-time friend.

Twain was fascinated with science and scientific inquiry. He developed a close and lasting friendship with Nikola Tesla, and the two spent much time together in Tesla's laboratory. Twain patented three inventions, including an "Improvement in Adjustable and Detachable Straps for Garments" (to replace suspenders) and a history trivia game. Most commercially successful was a self-pasting scrapbook; a dried adhesive on the pages needed only to be moistened before use. Over 25,000 were sold. In 1909, Thomas Edison visited Twain at his home in Redding, Connecticut and filmed him. Part of the footage was used in *The Prince and the Pauper* (1909), a two-reel short film. It is said to have been the only known existing film footage of Twain.

Twain passed through a period of deep depression that began in 1896 when his daughter, Susy, died of meningitis. Olivia's death in 1904 and Jean's death on December 24, 1909, deepened his gloom. Twain was born shortly after a visit by Halley's Comet, and he predicted that he would "go out with it", too. His prediction was accurate – Twain died of a heart attack on April 21, 1910, in Redding, Connecticut, one day after the comet's closest approach to Earth. He was lauded as the "greatest American humorist of his age", and William Faulkner called Twain "the father of American literature."

In 1924 the Mark Twain State Park was established, bought by public subscription. Also in the area is the Mark Twain National Forest and lake, which has 1.5 million acres for wild life.

The reverse images on the silver coins shows a variety of characters coming to life from Mark Twain's works: The knight and horse from *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*, the frog from *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County,* and Jim and Huck from *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.



The reverse image on the gold coin shows a steamboat and paddlewheel.

Mart Twin influenced the American culture - he is remembered for addressing the complex social issues facing America at the turn of the century, including the legacy of the Civil War, race relations and the economic inequalities of the "Gilded Age."

Twain remains one of the best-known Americans in the world, with more than 6,500 editions of his books translated into 75 languages. His literary and educational legacy remains strong even today. Nearly every book he wrote is still in print, including "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"–both of which have never gone out of print since they were first published more than a century ago.- U.S.Mint.gov.

Eric Newman and the MNS

By
C. Joseph Sutter

In TRUTH SEEKER: The Life of Eric P. Newman, Mr. Newman's connection to the MNS is described. He is identified as one of the original founders in 1938 who served as the first vice-president and secretary. However, Mr. Newman's interests and the MNS soon diverged.

Mr. Newman was interested in Missouri Civil War tokens while the other members collected general Missouri items in addition to items from other states. Mr. Newman sought out the historical aspects of numismatics while other MNS members found the commercial side more appealing.

However, Mr. Newman remained connected to the MNS. While he may not have been an "active" member by attending the monthly meetings and the Coin Shows he did return on a periodic basis to provide interesting presentations. He also was available to speak with some of the members at his home and provide guidance to them. Rob Kravitz, current MNS Vice-President, enjoys relating the story of how he found a piece of paper currency that he believed Mr. Newman did not have. Rob contacted Mr. Newman and was invited to his house to discuss the item.

To illustrate this connection, portions of the records of the MNS were reviewed to find some of the times Mr. Newman spoke at the MNS.

Meeting Date	Presentation Topic / Activity
October 2, 1961	Experiences at the ANA Convention concerning the 1804 Dollar Revelation
April 1, 1967	Numismatics at the Crossroads
April 8, 1968	How to Forge Coins for Pleasure and Profit
May 17, 1969	Money Issues in Missouri, 1800-1934
April 18, 1970	The Numismatic History of the Mormons and slides of the Galapagos Islands
May 28, 1974	American Colonial Postage Exchange, et cetera
March 24, 1975	Donated 250 issues of the *The Numismatists*, and *the Scrapbook*
April 22, 1975	New Problems in Numismatics
June 22, 1976	Episodes of New Studies on Early American Money
June 28, 1977	A Numismatic Tour of the Peoples
October 24, 1978	Coin Forgeries and Coin Robberies
June 26, 1979	A Summer Trip to the Antarctica
January 22, 1986	A Special Program for Young Numismatists
April, 1986	Surprise
September 26, 1990	American Counterfeit Coin Detecting Devices

Mr. Newman was part of the MNS's Silver (25) Anniversary celebration on February 10, 1964 and the Thirtieth Anniversary on April 8, 1968. At this meeting he spoke on How to Forge Coins for Pleasure and Profit, as mentioned above.

Mr. Newman was involved in several educational seminars jointly held by the MNS

- He moderated a seminar at the 1979 ANA Convention, which was co-hosted by the MNS.

- In 2008 and in 2013, Mr. Newman allowed the Central States Numismatic Society and the MNS to hold seminars at the Eric Newman Money Museum. Mr. Newman spoke about his experiences and his deep passion for numismatics.

While this is just a small sample of Mr. Newman's involvement, it does illustrate that he did not forget about the MNS and did participate in the club through almost yearly presentations.

LOTTERY AND DOCTOR RIZAL

By
Sir Juan M. Castro, M.D., KGOR

INTRODUCTION:

Lottery although considered in many circles as a form of gambling, is well accepted world-wide since the time of ancient civilization. It is indeed a type of gambling characterized by drawing lots to determine the prizes. The first recorded lottery was done by the Chinese Han Dynasty around 205 - 187 BC to fund the construction of the Great Wall of China and in Europe during the Roman Empire when Emperor Augustus Caesar raised funds for the repairs of the City of Rome. It had its beginning in England in 1597 under Queen Elizabeth I; in Spain in 1763; in the US under President George Washington and in the Philippines in 1833.

President Washington funded by lottery the Mountain Road construction which resulted in westward expansive movements from Virginia. It was a common practice in the 19th century but then declared illegal until it was revived in 1960. The Power Ball set a record of $1.5 Billion with its January 13, 2016 drawing.

The Spanish government which began doing lottery in 1763 was known to have the second longest continuously running lottery in the world and in 1912, considered the largest lottery world-wide with a pay-out of E2.52 Billion. Spain colonized the Philippines after discovery by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521 and brought the lottery in 1833 as a satellite entity. Dr. Jose P. Rizal, Philippine National Hero and Martyr, won in 1892 the second prize ticket of 20,000 pesos which he shared with two other individuals, namely Commandant of Dapitan, Captain Ricardo Carnicero and Francisco Equilior, a resident of Dipolog. His share amounted to 6,200 pesos, a good sum in those days. He won the ticket while in Manila and on his way to Dapitan as an exiled prisoner of the Spanish government on charges of disloyalty to Spain and anti-Catholic, anti-friar views. Buying lottery tickets was his passion while in Spain in the year 1883-1891.

Dapitan is a coastal town in Zamboanga del Norte facing the Sulu Sea in Mindanao, southern Philippines with a population of less than 80,000. It is now known as a shrine city in view of Dr. Rizal's life and activities in the city in 1892-1896. Dipolog is a neighboring town with a municipal airport where tourists deplane on their way to Dapitan.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF LOTTERY TICKETS:

Fig. 1 & 2: PI-Spain Lottery Tickets c. 1897

Spanish Philippine Lottery: Fig. 1 & 2 showes a block of 5 pieces of lottery ticket which I purchased during an auction of the Philippine Collectors Club around 2013. My interest in it built up when Sir Ambeth Ocampo, KGOR was evaluating the item. It measured 14 x 7 inches and the individual ticket, 70 x 120 mm. It is numbered 13166 with a price of $0.50 and in is scripted in the Spanish language. A similar item #29595, 1897 Real Loteria Filipina w/ Shanghai H/S, dated October 14, 1897, was offered for sale on ebay by Dekada Collectibles, Quezon City, Philippines on April 9, 2012. Dr. Rizal won a similar lottery ticket in 1892, second prize for 20,000 pesos.

Philippine Lottery:

Fig. 3: PAAF, 1934

Fig. 4: PCS, 1960

Fig. 5: PCS, 1998 Block of 5

Fig. 6: Highlight of a Single Ticket

The tickets shown on this page were some original ephemeras in my collection issued under the control of the government. Fig. 3 ticket # 211566 was issued on June 10, 1934 in Manila, when the Philippine Islands were under the supervision of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, depicting racing horses. It took place during the US colony era before the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth. It measures 79 x 117 mm. Fig. 4 ticket # 035427 Republic of the Philippines Charity Sweepstakes was issued on October 11, 1960 with the inscription ¼ unit, 1 peso, share 1, Blood Bank, depicting a nurse holding a bottle of blood being transfused to a patient. Fig. 5 showed A Philippine Charity Sweepstake Office Bonus Issue, Kalayaan 1898-1998 with a jackpot price of P3,000,000.00 and numbers 444444-21 to 25 (block of five) measuring 268 x 128 mm., for a drawing on October 18, 1998 with the price of P10.00 per 1/5 unit. Fig. 6 showes an enlarged image of ticket # 444444-21. Kalayan meant freedom and celebration of the 100th year of the independence of the Republic of the Philippines.

American Lottery:

Fig. 7: The Louisiana State Lottery Co., 1890

Fig. 8: Power Ball, 2013

Fig. 9: Mega Million, 2012

Fig. 7 shows the Louisiana State Lottery Co. ticket # 50623 with a drawing on Tuesday, May 13, 1890 and a price of ONE DOLLAR. This private company, a syndicate from New York, founded by John A. Morris and Charles T. Howard, was chartered on August 11, 1868 by the Louisiana General Assembly for 25 years, making them the only legal lottery in the United States. The charter expired in 1893 and the lottery outlawed in 1895. The lottery came back legally in 1960. The ticket measured 55 x 145 mm. Fig. 8 shows a ticket of the more popular Power Ball lottery which broke any previous records with a pay-off of $1.5 Billion on January 13, 2016 drawing. This particular ticket had an estimated jackpot of $400 Million for a drawing on September 8, 2013. Fig. 9 reveales another popular Mega Million Lottery ticket with an estimated jackpot of $500 Million for drawing on March 30, 2012 and measures 228 x 84 mm. The Power Ball and Mega Millions were on sale in almost all the States in America. The State of Missouri offered its own version of lottery tickets but it was not so popular because of its small prizes in comparison.

CONCLUSION:

Lottery tickets with their unique designs could be considered very collectible. It can be classified as political, medical, equestrian, athletic, historical, etc or for its value particularly the rare and antique items. In this article, history was brought up regarding the Spanish Philippine political issues as well as the life of a great man, Dr. Jose P. Rizal and a touch of geography of the Philippines.

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JMC/May 6, 2016. Edited by Lady Zenaida M. Castro, M.D.

Missouri
It's Geography History and Government

By
Clarence H. McClure, Ph.D.
Marguerite Potter, M.A.

In 1816 Missouri's first bank, the Bank of St. Louis, was established. By 1822 this institution and a second one, founded in 1817, had failed. Both had been authorized to issue bank notes, or currency, which became worthless when the banks failed. The first constitution of Missouri provided that the General Assembly might incorporate one state bank and no more, and that this bank might have five branches. But the General Assembly had not seen fit to exercise the powers granted to it by the constitution. The panic of 1819 and the attendant bank failures in St. Louis had caused much suffering and hardship in Missouri. The banks were unable to redeem their notes. Moreover, Missouri was flooded with nearly worthless paper money issued by banks in other states and thus suffered as a result of the lax or unsound laws of those states. These factors combined to make Missourians extremely cautious about establishing a banking system of their own. No bank was incorporated until 1836

A national bank had been established at St. Louis in 1829, but it was compelled to go out of business in 1833 when President Jackson refused to sign the bill renewing the charter of the parent bank. Accordingly, from 1833 to 1836 Missouri was without a bank. There was no money in the state except the "wildcat" paper money (1) from other states and the silver which came to the state through the Santa Fe trade. But silver was always considered good money, and no one ever lost on it because of a bank failure. Missouri was the only state in the Union that did not have a bank. The city of St. Louis was just beginning a period of rapid growth that made it the chief center of trade in the Mississippi Valley. The general increase in population and business throughout the state made it evident the need for a better currency.

In 1836 business men began to demand that the legislature charter a bank. The next year the legislature passed an act creating a state bank. The charter of this bank provided that paper money of a denomination lower than ten dollars must not be issued. It provided also that the bank was not to suspend specie payments (2). If it should, the very act of suspending specie payments would nullify the charter, and the bank would be compelled to cease doing business The Missouri legislators intended to create a bank that would not issue more paper money than it could redeem, hoping in that way to prevent people who held the bank's notes from losing money. In this they were successful. The Bank of Missouri, which was created in 1837, was given a twenty-year charter. The bank was under the control of the state government. It had a president and twelve directors, and the president and six of the directors were elected every two years by the state legislature. The governor was given special power to investigate the conditions of the bank any time he thought best to do so. He was required to appoint a committee of the legislature every two years to investigate the condition of the bank and report to the legislature.

Some were very much dissatisfied because of the restrictions which the legislature placed upon the bank. However, the wisdom of the legislatures who wrote the charter was proved by the career of the bank. The notes of the Bank of Missouri were everywhere considered as good as gold. The confidence in the soundness of the bank was an important factor in the rapid business development of the state, and especially of St. Louis, during the twenty years of its existence. The business of the state became so great that is was impossible for the Bank of Missouri and its branches to furnish banking facilities for the people. In 1847 Boatman's Saving Institution was established in St. Louis. Soon other private banks were established in various places in the state. While these banks were very useful in receiving deposits and making loans, none but the Bank of Missouri could issue money.

The great amount of business in the state required more money than the Bank of Missouri was allowed to issue (3). This condition was responsible for the circulation of much of the wildcat currency from other states, causing the people to suffer the loses that are always incurred by the use of such money. The need of the people of the state for more good money and the success of the Bank of Missouri prompted the people to amend the constitution. In 1857 the legislature was permitted to charter ten parent banks, but it was provided that their capital should not exceed $20,000,000, and the total amount of money issued could not be more than double the capital stock. The same year the Bank of Missouri received a new charter, for it will be recalled that the bank when established in 1837 had been chartered for twenty years only. The legislature, acting under authority of the new constitutional amendment, chartered seven more state banks. The notes of these banks furnished the people with money until the National Bank Law of 1864 drove the notes of all state banks out of circulation by placing a tax of 10% on them. That same law provided for the establishment of national banks, whose notes took the place of the notes of state banks. These state banks then became national banks.

Missouri was the only state in the Union which held to the principle of a sound currency in chartering state banking institutions. Accordingly, the people of the state were spared much of the loss of the wildcat banking period, except such loss as came from using the money of banks in other states. Much of the credit for the wise banking laws which gave Missouri a sound currency is due her great statesman Thomas H. Benton. It was Benton's consistent advocacy of sound money which finally cost him his seat in the Senate of the United States.

---

1. "Wildcat" money was the name given to the paper money issued by state banks. In most cases the state laws providing for bank charters failed to require a bank to limit the amount of its paper money to the gold and silver capital the bank had available. When the notes began coming back to the bank for redemption, the bank closed its doors and went out of business. All who held money issued by such a bank lost it.

2. To suspend specie payments means to quit paying out coin (gold and silver money) for paper money. Paper money is simply a note of a bank or some public corporation promising to pay coin to the holder upon demand. The note bears no interest and is usually printed on some special-colored paper which makes it difficult to counterfeit. If a bank issues more of these notes than it can possibly redeem (that is, than it can possibly pay coin for when it is demanded), it is compelled to suspend specie payment. In most states, banks were allowed to suspend specie payment and go right on with banking business. But if a bank did that, its notes depreciated (that is, a dollar note became worth less than a dollar). The amount of this depreciation depended upon the confidence of the people in the ability of the bank to resume specie payment.

3. In 1852 the assets of the Bank of Missouri and its branches were about $4,000,000, and outstanding circulation of its bank notes was nearly $1,500,000.

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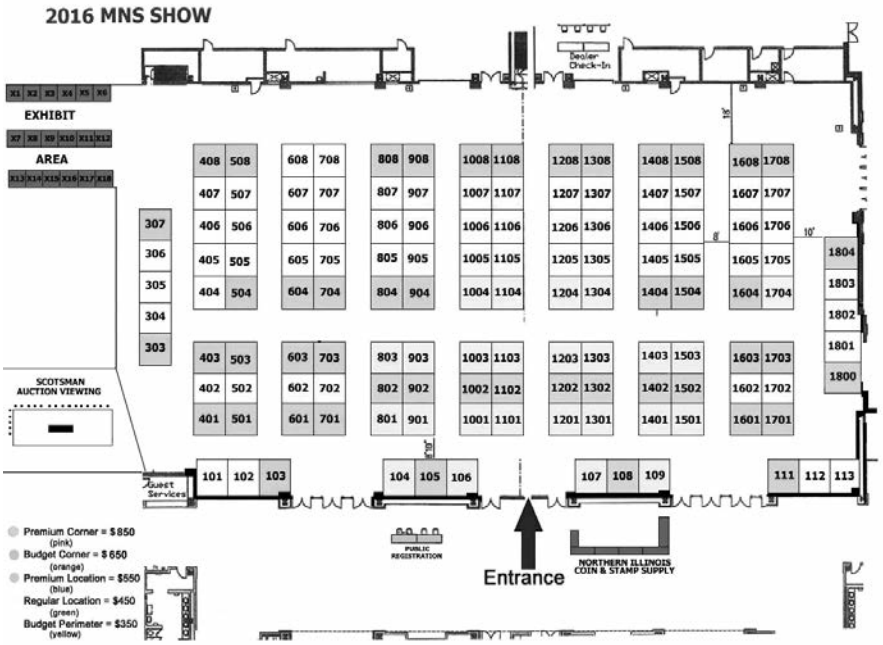

ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE
Chris Hansen	101	Shawnee, KS
Kaylie's Coins	102	Nashville, TN
Show Me Rare Coins	103	Columbia, MO
Gordy Rare Coins	104	Hot Springs Village, AR
M & M Coins	105	Overland Park, KS
R & D Enterprises	106	St. Louis, MO
K.D.S. Numismatics	107/108	Richton Park, IL
Bob Hurst	109	Vero Beach, FL
Larry Briggs Rare Coins / SEGS Grading	111	Lima, OH
Olde Towne Coin Shoppe	112	Fenton, MO
Marsh Collectibles	113	St. Louis, MO
Scotsman Coins	401	St. Louis, MO
Spotlight Coins	402	Oostburg, WI
ANACS	404	Englewood, CO
Andrew Reiber, Inc.	407	Bourbonnais, IL
Legal Tender Coins & Currency	408	Atlanta, GA
Fred's Cool Coins	501	Geneva, IL
Coinologist	502	Enon, OH
John Gulde	503	Scottsdale, AZ
Royalty Coins	504	San Antonio, TX
Montrey World Coins	505	Springfield, IL
Walter Magnus	506	Burleson, TX
Crabtree Coins	601	Crossville, TN
Smith's Coins	602	Lafayette, IN
Americana Collectors	603	Independence, MO
Costa's Currency	604	Libertyville, IL

ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE
Greater Midwest Trading Co	604	Milton, WI Peter's
Coins, LLC	607	Fort Wayne, IN
Leon Thornton	608	Eminence, MO
Northeast Arkansas Coin Co	701	Jonesboro, AR
Tulsa Coin	702	Tulsa, OK
Midwest Coinarama	703	Cambridge, IL
Quad City Coin	704	Bettendorf, IA
Bozarth Numismatics, Inc.	705	Brenham, TX
Armstrong Coin & Collectibles	707	Indianapolis, IN
Nolen Numismatics	708	Grapevine, TX
Dusty Royer's Notes of Note	802	St. Peters, MO
John L. Schuch	802	Roseville, CA
Steven Moore	804	St. Louis, MO
D & S Coins	806	St. Louis, MO
Standard Numismatics	807	Chicago, IL
Butternut	808	Clifton, VA
Salt City	808	Hutchinson, KS
J & J Coin	901	Sioux City, IA
Larry Prough	902	Carrollton, IL Estate
Coin & Jewelry	903	Sarasota, FL
Iowa Great Lakes Coins	903	Spirit Lake, IA
Mark's Coins	904	Fortson, GA
Stateline Coin Exchange , L.L.C.	904	Fort Wayne, IN
Jonathan K. Kern Co	905/906/907	Lexington, KY

ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE
Centralia Coin, Stamp, Etc.	1001	Centralia, IL
Carter Numismatics	1002	Tulsa, OK
Dalton Gold & Silver Exchange	1004	Dalton, GA
J & P Coins & Currency	1005	Florence, AL
Brookside Coin	1006	Tulsa, OK
Sailboat Coins and Currency	1008	Streator, IL
Orlando, Mike	1101	St. Louis, MO
Larry Tekamp Rare Coins & Bullion	1102	Dayton, OH
The Argent Group	1103	Wilmington, DE
J.J. Teaparty, Inc.	1104	Boston, MA
NFC	1104	Winter Springs, FL
Robert Green	1105	Columbus, NE
Rarcoa Inc	1106	Willowbrook, IL
Iola Gold	1107	Iola, KS
Buried Treasures	1108	Chillicothe, OH
Phil Stangler / George Gray	1201	Florissant, MO
River City Rarities	1202	Memphis, TN
Springfield Rare Coins	1203	Springfield, MO
Gary Burhop	1205	Olive Branch, MS
JEB Numismatics	1205	Olive Branch, MS
Oakwood Coins	1207	Chanute, KS
Kearney Coin Center	1208	Kearney, NE
Coleman Foster	1301	Austin, TX
Tom Reynolds	1302/1303	Omaha, NE
The Coin Collector	1304	Lewisburg, PA
Meyer's Coins	1305	Shawnee, KS
Larry Hylton	1306	Brownsburg, IN
Jay King	1307	Logansport, IN
K & S Coins	1308	Neosho, MO
Augusta Coin Exchange	1401	Augusta, GA
Jessie Zhang Coins & Currency	1402	Cupertino, CA
Namchong Coin	1403	Glenview, IL
Steve Mileham	1404	Springfield, IL
Key Coins	1405	Alton, IL
Largo Coin & Currency	1407	Largo, FL
Madison Coin & Currency	1407	Madison, IN
Al Boulanger	1408	Pittsboro, IN
Prospector's Gold & Gems (PG & G)	1408	Fort Collins, CO
Harbor Coin Co., Inc.	1501/1502	Gurnee, IL
Morton Grove Coins	1503	Morton Grove, IL
Standley/Waggoner	1504	Littleton, CO
Nickel & Dime Coins	1506	Harlan, IN
Pegasi Numismatics	1506	Holicong, PA
Allen G. Berman - Professional Numismatist	1507	Fairfield, CT
E.C.I.N. Ancient and World Coins	1508	O'Fallon, MO
NKA Numismatics	1601	St. Louis, MO
Greater Milwaukee Coin	1602	Brookfield, WI
Eagle Coin, Stamp & Jewelry Co.	1603	O'Fallon, IL
Darrell's Coins	1604	Duquoin, IL
DRP Coins	1604	Decatur, IL
Southwestern Gold, Inc.	1605	Albuquerque, NM
Chip Vaughn Ancient Coins	1608	Alton, IL
Steven Erdmann	1608	St. Louis, MO
Nomad Numismatics	1701	Kansas City, MO
Raines Rare Coins, LLC	1701	Lees Summit, MO
Southern Precious Metals Exchange	1702	Chattanooga, TN
Americoin	1703	St. Louis, MO
Mid-America Coins	1703	Grove, OK
Leo Frese Coins & collectibles	1704	Laguna Niguel, CA
Errol Haynes	1705	Independence, MO
Val J. Webb	1707	Atlanta, GA
Latter Investments, LLC	1708	Mulberry, FL
Rob Kravitz	1800	St. Louis, MO
Micky's Currency	1801	Devils Lake, N.D.
S & S Associates	1802	Charleston, IL
Coin Zone	1803 / 1804	Norton Shores, MI
Northern Ill. Coin & Stamp Supply	lobby	Woodstock, IL

CLUBS

FCCB - FRACTIONAL CURRENCY COLLECTORS BOARD
303

SPMC - SOCIETY of PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS
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CSNS - CENTRAL STATES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
305

MNS - MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
306 / 307

St. Louis Numismatic Association

Meets First Friday of the month:
8:00 PM, doors open at 6:00 PM

Machinist Hall
12365 St. Charles Rock Road
St. Louis, MO 63044

Features: short business meeting, a 60 lot auction, beverages and bourse tables.

Dupo Coin Club

Meets Third Monday of the month: 7:00 PM

Sugar Loaf Township Community Building
240 S. Fifth Str.
Dupo, IL 62239

Directions: from I255 take Exit 9 (Dupo), turn left on South Main Street, turn right on Admiral Trust Drive, go 1½ blocks, turn right into parking lot.

Next Show: January 15, 2017 American Legion Hall Post 365, 1022 Vandalia St. (Hwy 159) Collinsville, IL 62234, 9:00 AM – 4:00 PM.

Metro East Coin & Currency Club

Meets Third Tuesday of the month: 7:00 PM.
No meetings in June – July or August.

Collinsville VFW Post 5691
1234 Vandalia Ave (Hwy 159)
Collinsville, IL 62234

Directions: from I 55/70 take Exit 15A (Hwy 159), south which becomes Vandalia Avenue, go about 1.9 miles to 1234 Vandalia, turn left into parking lot

Next Shows: October 2, 2016 American Legion Hall
Post 365, 1022 Vandalia St. (Hwy 159)
Collinsville, IL 62234, 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM.

April 2017, TBA, Annual Spring Show

The Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, Missouri

By
Jeff Sullivan

Along with coin and paper money collecting there is also Scripophily. Scripophily is the collecting and study of stocks, bonds, fiscal and other related business documents. One of those such documents tells this story.

In the early development of St. Louis, Missouri there was not an institution that was as prominent in shaping the cities future as the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis. The Merchants Exchange of St. Louis was a commodity exchange that began operation in 1836 and was the very first commodity exchange in the entire United States. The Merchants Exchange traded corn, wheat, soybeans, whisky, hogs, buffalo skin, amongst other commodities. It was a place where commodities traveling by barge, steamboat, horse drawn wagon and eventually by train were bought and sold.

By 1857 the Merchants Exchange was located on Third St. between Chestnut St. and Pine St., this was its longest tenured location. In 1873 construction began on a new building, which would be connected to the current building. The architects for this new building were Francis Lee and Thomas Annan. Though Lee and Annan placed second in the design competition, they were awarded the contract because the first place design was deemed too costly. The cost of the new building by Lee and Annan was $2 million. This newly constructed building opened on December 21, 1875 and was the largest open indoor space in the United States at the time, because of this, it was chosen to hold the 1876 Democratic National Convention.

In 1867 the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis formed and financed a bridge company, their goal was to span the mighty Mississippi river. The bridge they built became known as the Eads Bridge named after its architect and engineer James Eads, construction began in 1868. The bridge spanned from St. Louis to Illinois and was the first bridge to span the Mississippi river. When the project was completed it was the longest arch bridge in the world at the time. The bridge was a combined road and railway bridge and the cost of the project was approximately $10 million. The main reason this bridge was built and financially backed by the Exchange was because by this time Chicago had opened a commodity exchange and members of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis wanted to solidify St. Louis as the go-to commodity exchange in the country by touting itself as being centrally located by having the north and south route of the Mississippi River and now having the east and west train and road access across the Mississippi River. On July 4, 1874 President Ulysses Grant dedicated the opening of the bridge.

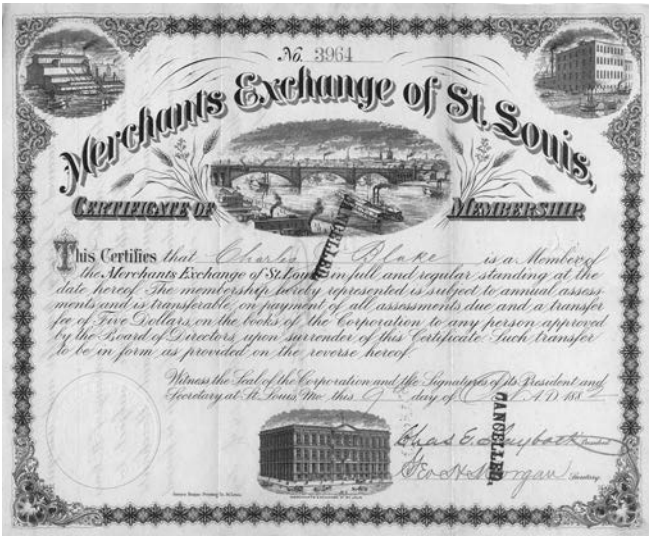
Though an astonishing feat, the Eads Bridge was saddled with debt and the bridge company went bankrupt within a year. The debt was eventually sold for 20 cents on the dollar. This in turn caused the largest bank failure in the U.S. at that time, that of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, which went into

receivership in 1877. Though the Merchants Exchange lost the Eads Bridge, it would go on to build another bridge 3 miles to the north called the Merchants Bridge.

On May 20, 1958 the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis was the first grain exchange in the country to allow women on the trading floor. The first woman member was Ruth Moegle who was a corn buyer for Anheuser-Busch brewery.

The third and final location of the Mercantile Exchange was 5100 Oakland Ave. between Kingshighway and Hampton. It was at this location for about 30 years when in 1995 eminent domain was used to take over the building and land in order to expand the St. Louis Science Center. After 162 years of commodity trading the final trading on the Exchange took place in 1998.

It is documents like this that are a sidebar to collecting coins, and in particular paper money. Though this document retains no legal tender value like U.S. coins or paper money, the value here is in the beauty of the document and in the story that it tells.



This is a membership certificate from the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, Missouri. This item is collected for its' beauty and historical significance. The center vignette portrays the Eads Bridge spanning the Mississippi river looking to the west from Illinois to St. Louis. This bridge was an engineering marvel of its time. The bottom vignette portrays the Merchants Exchange building located on Third St.

Death at the Court House

By
Ronald Horstman
Numismatist and Financial Historian

The Old Court House is one of the most popular tourist attractions in St. Louis; second only to the Gateway Arch. Completed in 1862 on land that was donated by Auguste Chouteau and John B.C. Lucas, it served as the seat of county government until 1876 when the city of St. Louis became an independent municipality without any official relation with St. Louis County.

The building and property are now part of the National Park service, but in 1859, one of the city's leading citizens was fatally wounded within 300 feet of the Court House front steps. Following are the details of this tragic event.

Joseph Charles was born in 1804 and arrived in St. Louis in 1808 when his father, a printer, opened the first newspaper office west of the Mississippi. Young Charles grew up in the shop; learning his father's trade and later studied law. In 1827 his father sold the newspaper and went into the wholesale drug business, taking his son in as a partner. As Joseph Charles prospered in the drug business, he became involved in civic affairs; serving as a member of the Board of Alderman and as a director of the St. Louis Public School system.

Charles, being held in high esteem by his fellow Missourians, was appointed president of the Bank of the State of Missouri and served in that capacity for two years. It was during this time that he became aware of the activities of Joseph Thornton. Thornton had been employed as Secretary of the Boatmens Savings Institution when, on the morning of April 6, 1854, their safe door was found open and $19,000, mostly in Missouri bank notes, was missing. Most officials of the bank felt that the robbery was an inside job, but Thornton was very adamant in his contention that the safe keys had been hidden in a chandelier and were often removed in the presence of customers. His statements aroused suspicion and made him the prime suspect.

Tension in the bank grew and in 1856 he was forced to resign and was indicted for the earlier robbery. At his trial, Joseph Charles testified that sometime after the Boatman's robbery, Thornton came into the Bank of the State of Missouri and attempted to redeem a bundle of damp, mud-soaked bank notes. When questioned about where the notes came from, he stated that he purchased them from a steamboat deck hand who found

them under a tree stump while tying up his boat. Charles advised Thornton that an advertisement should be placed in the newspaper to try and locate the rightful owner, but the advice was not well-received and Thornton departed, bills in hand. Additional testimony showed that Thornton disposed of the water-soaked bills by depositing a few at a time and then shortly thereafter withdrawing fresh currency. This practice continued for a considerable length of time. Despite this strong circumstantial evidence, Thornton was acquitted; but contended that his reputation had been ruined by the testimony of Joseph Charles.

On Friday, June 3, 1859 at 9:00am, Charles was walking on the south side of Market Street between Third and Fourth Streets when Thornton approached, and, without a word, drew a Colt revolver and shot Charles. The pistol ball struck him on his left side, penetrating the abdominal cavity and passing thru. The impact knocked him to his hands and knees, where he was again shot by Thornton, this time in the back. Mortally wounded, he crawled into the establishment of Mr. P.J. Thompson, where he collapsed.

Thornton was seized by two men who witnessed the shooting and held until police arrived. Dr. McDowell happened to be passing by and immediately rendered assistance, but expressed doubt that Charles would survive the attack. He was placed on a large lounge until noon when he was removed to his home at Fifth and Walnut Streets. Additional medical assistance was summoned, as his conditioned worsened, but to no avail.

Meanwhile, a crowd of angry citizens gathered at the jail demanding Thornton's immediate execution. Only intervention by the military prevented a lynching.

At 7:35 am on Sunday morning, Joseph Charles, age 55, died in the presence of family and friends, but not before forgiving Thornton for his acts. Charles' funeral was held at the Second Presbyterian Church and he was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

The judicial system was not as forgiving as Charles. Thornton was found guilty of murder and was hanged on November 11, 1859 at the age of 36.

At the time of his death, Joseph Charles was president of the Mechanics Bank of St. Louis and his portrait appears on their $20 note as well as a view the Court House.

References

The History of St. Louis City and County, by Thomas Scharf 1883
The Mean of Wealth, Peace and Happiness by W.G. Rule 1947
St. Louis Republican, June 6, 1859

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY AND DOCTOR RIZAL, REVISITED

By
Juan M. Castro, M.D.

PROLOGUE:

It has been seven years since Dr. Jose P. Rizal was introduced to the Missouri Numismatic Society (MNS) with two articles published in the Missouri Journal of Numismatics. The articles were "Collecting Dr. Rizal" and "Dr. Rizal and Freemasonry, A Study. At that time, not much was known about Dr. Rizal within the MNS. Mr. Chris Sutter, editor of the journal and the current president of the society was unaware as to who Rizal was and referred to the internet for information. He came out impressed with the man and on his own, placed the portrait of Dr. Rizal on the front cover of the July 2010 issue, volume 35 with the inscription "Dr. Rizal – Hero, Patriot, Martyr". Dr. Castro was unaware of this noble act until the journal was brought to him to see during the first day of the Annual Coin Show while preparing for his Rizaliana display and exhibits. He was stunned with joy seeing Dr. Rizal on the cover and honored with the above descriptions. The MNS Annual Coin Show, which occurs every year in July, is a well-attended event of around 175 dealers, exhibits, a journal, an auction and an educational program during the membership meeting. The following year, 2011, Dr. Rizal's portrait was again placed on the front cover. Dr. Castro submitted another two articles for publication, namely, "Paris & Dr. Rizal" and "MNS & Dr. Rizal, A Newly Discovered Admiration". More Rizalian activities continues every year with publications, displays, exhibits and lectures for the MNS and affiliated coin clubs.

THE JOURNAL:

The MNS, established in 1938, has published a journal in numismatics yearly since 1976. The editor made appeals to members to contribute articles. Dr. Castro has submitted at least two articles every year since 2010. Most of his subject matters were on Dr. Rizal.

2010 Volume 35:	1.	Collecting Dr. Rizal, p. 14
	2.	Dr. Jose P. Rizal and Freemasonry, A Study, p. 10
2011 Volume 36:	3.	Paris and Dr. Rizal, p.21
	4.	MNS and Dr. Rizal, A New Discovered Admiration, p. 34
2012 Volume 37:	5.	Dr. Jose P. Rizal, New Art Acquisition, p. 18
	6.	Dr. Jose P. Rizal, New Numismatic Acquisition, p. 31
2013 Volume 38:	7.	French Fencing Medals and Dr. Rizal, p. 10
	8.	First Filipino CMOH Awardee, p. 23

2014 Volume 39: 9. Propaganda Leaflet Philippine-American War, p. 51
10. St. Louis World's Fair of 1904, Dr. Rizal, p. 57
2015 Volume 40: 11. Two Great Men of History, Washington & Rizal, p. 6
12. New Rizaliana Acquisition, p. 46

Twelve articles were published, ten on Rizal and two on Filipiniana subjects. This coming July 2016, two articles are being prepared. One with a title of "Lottery and Dr. Rizal" and the other, "MNS and Dr. Rizal, Revisited".

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ON DR. RIZAL AND MISSOURI:

In 1888, on his second trip to Europe, Dr. Rizal visited the United States and crossed the continent by railroad from San Francisco to New York, passing the Missouri River from Omaha, Nebraska and the great Mississippi River from St. Louis to East Illinois. He described his observation as: "The Missouri River is twice as wide as the Pasig River in its widest part. It is marshy … The train passed over the Missouri bridge for 2 and ½ minutes; the train goes slowly. We are now in Illinois". Is it possible that Dr. Rizal was describing the Missouri River first, then later the Mississippi River into Illinois?

In the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, Ateneo de Manila submitted a sculpture created by Dr. Rizal "Bust of Father Guerrico" (1894) which won a gold medal. His mother, Teodora Alonso Mercado Rizal, submitted several items, works of well-known Filipino artists, Juan Luna and Felix Resureccion Hidalgo and received silver medals. Roman Faustino (1870-1960), who painted Rizal in a master mason attire, submitted two works.

A great grandnephew and a great grandniece live in St. Louis, Missouri. He is a Knight Commander of Rizal and has an original letter of Dr. Rizal to his sister, Trinidad. In 2004, he brought an alcohol lamp of Dr. Rizal's to St. Louis for a brief display at the Missouri History Museum. The poem "My Last Farewell" ("Mi Ultimo Adios") written by Dr. Rizal was hidden in this lamp during his incarceration in Fort Santiago, Manila before he was executed by Spanish musketry on December 30, 1896. It is now in the museum of Ateneo de Manila.

A St. Louis resident joined the Knights of Rizal in 2009. The Missouri Knights of Rizal was established in St. Louis as a chapter in October 2012 with five people of the MNS as members. The Supreme Commander, Sir Jerry C. Singson, KGCR, visited St. Louis in October 2015. A big collection on Rizal artifacts, owned by a Knight have been made available for display and exhibit since 2009.

CONCLUSION:

A close interaction with the MNS and Mokor, Inc. is evident in the members, the Missouri Journal of Numismatics and in their activities, such as annual coin shows, educational programs and other activities. We hope to be in their good graces so that the KOR can continue propagating the image and teachings of Dr. Rizal, a patriot, hero and martyr, who advocated justice, equality and liberty by peaceful means. It is hoped that the collection including a wide stock of books,

will stay in St. Louis and find a permanent home, such as a museum or gallery for its exhibition.

REFERENCES:

1. Gregorio F. Zaide, Sonia M. Zaide, *"Jose Rizal, Life, Works of a Genius, Writer, scientist and National Hero"*, second edition 2008, p. 139.
2. Sir Jean Paul Verstraeten, KGOR, *"Reminiscences and Travels of Jose Rizal"*, 2011, p. 217
3. Juan M. Castro, M.D., MJON, Volume 35-40, 2010-2015.
4. David R. Francis, *"The Universal Exposition of 1904"*, 1913, p. 504.
5. Mercantile Missouri History Library, Catalog of 1904 SLWF exhibition.
6. Jane Stangl, Art Series Kayumangi, Peso Book Foundation, c. 2000.
7. Alfreo Roces, *"Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo & The Generation of 1872", c. 1998*

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS:

This section will try to present the Rizaliana collection to give a picture of Dr. Rizal's relationship with the State of Missouri and the City of St. Louis in particular. Images of journals, prints, paintings, sculptures, etc. will be shown. Not everything will fit in this deliberation but can be made available for viewing per request and appointment. At present, the collection is housed at Williamsburg Rizal Room in Creve Coeur (St. Louis), Missouri.

Fig. 1: MJON, 2010 & 2011, these two journals represented the introduction of Dr. Rizal in St. Louis. We were honored by the Journal's editor, Mr. Chris Sutter placing the image of Dr. Rizal on the front cover for two years. This activity and others such as Rizaliana exhibits and lectures, helped the propagation of the image, ideal and teachings of Dr. Rizal.

Fig. 2: St. Charles Conv. Center

Fig. 3: Castro's Residence

Fig. 4: So. Grand CMA Gallery

These three buildings were frequent sites of Rizalian activities and functions, such as meetings, Rizal Days and annual shows. The huge annual coin shows of the Missouri Numismatic Society were held at the St. Charles Convention Center with Rizaliana exhibits by Dr. Castro. There were other sites used, including the St. Louis County Library Auditorium, Hilton Frontenac Hotel, The Willows, Moonrise Hotel, the American Legion's Hall, etc. After the burglary of the CMA Gallery, the Rizaliana collection were moved to a safer location. Prior to this sad and depressing incident, frequent shows and displays were done at the South Grand location by schedule and demand. One could just make a phone call or email for an appointment and the doors of the gallery would open.

Fig. 5: Mokor's Banner

Fig. 6: Dr. Rizal's Bust

Fig. 7: Dr. Rizal's Bronze

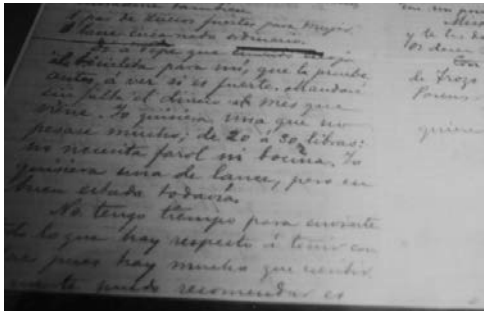


Fig. 8: Dr. Rizal's Letter to sister, Trinidad

Fig. 5-8 are some of original artifacts of the Rizaliana items on display. The banner was made in the Philippines for the Mokor St. Louis chapter in 2009. The bust was made by Filipino Sculptor, Anastacio Caedo (1907-1990) and the bronze by Guillermo E. Tolentino, N.A. (1890-1976), both in 1961. The framed original letter of Dr. Rizal to his sister, Trinidad is in the private collection of Sir Genny G. Herbosa, D.M.D., KCR of St. Louis. He is the great grand-nephew of our hero.

Fig. 9: Engraving Print Calamba

Fig. 10: Eads Bridge in St. Louis

Fig. 11: Landscape Missouri

Fig. 12: Black Feet Indians, Missouri

Fig. 13: Luna's Spolarium

Fig. 14: Hidalgo's Virgenes (Virgins)

The figures #9-14 represent a few samples of fine arts on display that relates to Dr. Rizal's life, travels and friends. More scenes of his travels are available in Germany, Spain, Italy, France, etc. and were done in the 19th century. Fig. 9 depicts an engraving print from the "Illustrated London News", dated September 26, 1857 with the title: *"Bargaining for Horses at Calamba"*. Calamba is Rizal's birthplace, June 19, 1861. Fig. 10 shows an oil painting of Dr. Castro, c. 1972, of *"Sunset St. Louis"* revealing the Eads Bridge; Dr. Rizal passed through on his way to Chicago. Fig. 11 & 12 shows landscaping scenes of Missouri, the left by George W. Chambers (1856-1939) *"Sketch in Missouri"* and the right, by Rudolf Fred Kurz, Swiss (1818-1871) *"Black Feet, Missouri"*. Mr. Kurz was in Missouri in 1847-1852 painting along the course of the Missouri River.

Fig. 13 & 14 are well known paintings of great Filipino artists of the 19th century, very close friends and co-propagandists of Dr. Rizal, both exhibited in Madrid winning gold and silver medals respectively and at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair winning the Grand and Gold medals. The paintings in the left is the *"Spolarium"* by Juan Luna (1857-1899) and the one on the right, *"Las Virgenes Cristianas Expuestas al Populacho"* was done by Felix Resurrecion Hidalgo (1853-1913), both done in 1884. The original *"Spolarium"* is housed and on display at the National Museum in Manila and measures 4.22 x 4.7 meters; the image shown is a digital photographic reproduction made in 2000 by Pacifico M. Castro, DCL of Kamera World Philippines and measures 17 x 32 inches. Hidalgo's *Virgenes* original painting was destroyed by fire in Spain and a recopy done by the artist is in the Philippine National Bank; the image shown is a copy by a Filipino artist, Ador de Vera executed in 2005 and measuring 24 x 18 inches. Both artists made oil portraits of Dr. Rizal in 1883 by Hidalgo and 1890 by Luna.

JMC/May 7, 2016. Edited by Lady Zenaida M. Castro, M.D.

Answers to **MNS Members** (MNS Medal Award of Merit number and year awarded is shown after the name): *Answers from Page 21*

1. John S. Stevenson (#3, 1970) – Finance Chairman
2. Sidney L. Nusbaum (#58, 1992) – Property Chairman
3. Michael Pfefferkorn (#42, 1979) – YN and Pages Coordinator
4. John F. Foster (#38, 1978) – Patrons Chairman
5. Kenneth R. Thompson (#50, 1987) – Tour Chairman
6. Russell Vogelsang (#13, 1970) – Registration Chairman
7. James Moores (#39, 1979) – Exhibit Chairman
8. Alice Thompson (#64, 2005) – Photo Identification Chairman

Always Follow Good Advice!

By
C. Joseph Sutter

As a boy growing up in a small Midwestern town forty-five years ago I collected the usual boring coins that everyone else collected. My story is very typical: I found Lincoln cents and Jefferson nickels in circulation and placed them in Whitman blue collecting albums. As I got older I was able to add Washington quarters and Kennedy halves to my blue album collection. Nothing very interesting here! Of course in my defense that was all I was offered.

This is why I am jealous of today's collector. Today's coins have style, beauty and most important, color.

One of my favorite collections was the Indian Head, or as we called them "Buffalo" nickel. We selected coins that differed only by date or mint mark. When you looked at them they all looked alike. We spent our time searching for something called a "full horn" or, if money was no object, we sought out a mistake made when one of the buffalo's legs disappeared. I know, boring!

Today's collector can look to the Canadian Mint for buffalo, correctly called bison today, coins in many different poses. These include: Fighting Bison, Mr. And Mrs. Bison and the Bison Family. And these are in solid spendable silver, not the 25% nickel version the U.S. Mint offered us. Speaking of the U.S. Mint, they will sell you a gold version of my childhood coin, but at a price greatly exceeding the 5 cents I paid as a kid.

The coins of my childhood did not commemorate events that were important to me. All I found were events like civil war battles, city foundings and famous people. Today's collector can find coins that address real issues, like: 75 years of Batman from Niue and Canada's Batman vs. Superman. Niue also covered the 50 years of Spiderman. These are important events that affect my life!

Today's coins cover events that were not even considered before. For example, Niue has just issued a coin commemorating Darth Vader, villain of the intergalactic wars known as "Star Wars". Tuvalu is commemorating the exploratory missions of the star ship Enterprise. Canada is also covering this voyage and some of their coins are even in color! When is the U.S. Mint planning to cover these events? Just because these events occur in the future is no reason to ignore them!

Another source of regret for me is animals on coins. To me the U.S. offered eagles. While these eagles came in various images; flying, standing, facing me, they were all the same kind, the American Bald Eagle. While I like eagles, I really love cats. But did I ever see a coin with a cat? Except for a panther on a commemorative half, no! Today the Isle of Man offers a whole series on cats. They even name them; the 2016 is a Havana Brown. Fiji offers a fluff Norwegian Forest Cat and Latvia offers a fairy tale cat in color. This last cat is my favorite. I even have one of the fairy tale breed in brown named "Irving".

Another complaint I have about the Mint's offerings is their choice of events. For example: in 1909 the Mint wanted to commemorate the 100th birthday of Abraham Lincoln. They did this by temporarily placing him on the one cent coin. In 2009, a short one hundred years later, the Mint used this same cent to remember Lincoln's birth, growing up, serving as an Illinois legislator and his time as President. Since everyone was already familiar with these events, what exactly did the Mint accomplish? I guess they figured they should try and cover some important event in Lincoln's life so they issued a silver dollar commemorating his Gettysburg address. Once again, who has not heard about Lincoln's Gettysburg address? Leave it to little Montes Claros to issue a coin, and a 20 montes piece for that matter, to remember a side of Lincoln that the U.S. Mint has ignored: vampire hunter.

In case you are wondering how this is an advice article, my advice is simple: sell all your old series coins and purchase these new collector coins. While I do not have exact figures I am guessing that the demand for the coins is through the roof! I am sure the demand far exceeds anything the old school of coins offers. I can practically guarantee that the return on your investment will exceed any return you would achieve by going back in time to when I was a kid and buying the "hot" items of the day. By the way, if you do go back in time please tell the younger version of me to " buy gold" or at least to purchase more of the early date buffalo nickels.

Jefferson Barracks St. Louis and Civil War Generals on United States Currency

By
Robert Kravitz

Before and during the Civil War Jefferson Barracks saw more future Civil War generals than any other military post in the United States. These include: Union Generals Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman, George H. Thomas, Philip Sheridan, George McClellan, Edwin Sumner, William Hardee and John Hood and Confederate Generals Robert E. Lee, James Longstreet, George E. Pickett and Jeb Stuart, just to name a few. Confederate President Jefferson Davis was also present.

Confederate President Jefferson Davis served right after his graduation from West Point in 1828.

In 1837 Robert E. Lee, an engineering officer, arrived as Superintending Engineer for the St. Louis Harbor.

In 1842 - 1843 three West Point graduates, 2nd Lieutenant James Longstreet (1842), Ethan Allen Hitchcock (1843) and Ulysses S. Grant (1843) arrived.

In 1846 two future generals were stationed there: Colonel John C. Fremont and Winfred Scott Hancock as was Orlando B. Willcox (1848), who would win the rank of general and also the Medal of Honor in the Civil War.

In September of 1849 future Confederate General Braxton Bragg and in May of 1850 young Lieutenant William T. Sherman, and in March 1854 Captain Nathaniel Lyon began their time of service there.

Some of these Generals ended up having their portraits on United States currency in honor of their Civil War service.

General Winfield Scott Hancock's portrait is on the front of the 1886 Two Dollar Silver Certificate. (image 1) The portrait of General George H. Thomas, "the Rock of Chickamauga", is on the front of the Five Dollar Legal Tender Note of 1890 and 1891. (image 2) General George Meade's, commander of the Union troops at Gettysburg, portrait is on the One Thousand (Grand Watermelon) Treasury Note of 1890 and 1891. (image 3)

Image 1

Image 2

Image 3

Image 4

Image 5

General James McPherson's Portrait is on the Two Dollar Treasury Note of 1890 and 1891. (image 4) William Sherman's portrait is on the Fifteen Cent Fractional Note of 1865. Also on the note is General Ulysses S. Grant's portrait. (image 5) Grant's portrait appears on many notes, for example the current Fifty Dollar Bill, even to this day. His portrait is on the 1886 Five Dollar Silver Certificate with the five silver dollars on the back. His portrait and General Philip Sheridan's are on the back of the Five Dollar "Educational Note" of 1893. (image 6)

Image 6

Image 7

Only one Confederate General's portrait made it onto their currency. Stonewall Jackson's portrait is on the Five Hundred Dollar Confederate Note of Feb 17th 1864. (image 7) Confederate President Jefferson Davis's portrait is on the Fifty Dollar Confederate Note of Feb 17th 1864. (image 8) and the Fifty Cent Notes of 1863 & 1864. (image 9)

Image 8

Image 9

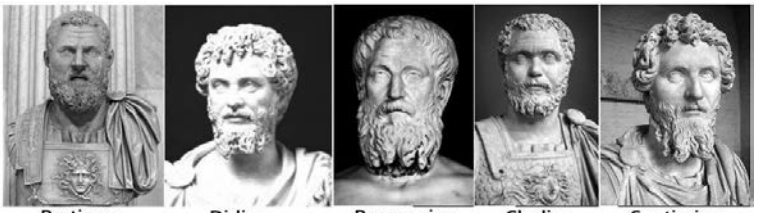
All these Civil War Generals before and during the Civil War came to St. Louis to serve and be stationed at Jefferson Barracks.

About the Author:

Robert Kravitz is the Author of the definitive book on Fractional Currency; *A Collector's Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency* (second edition). He is a dealer who attends most major show and currently resides in St. Louis. Visit his website at www.robsfractional.com and order a newsletter or buy a book.

Rome 193 AD The Year of Five Emperors

By
Chip Vaughn



Anyone who has seen the movie Gladiator, will remember that the evil emperor, Commodus (portrayed by Joaquin Phoenix), is slain in the Colosseum by the mortally-wounded gladiator Maximus (Russell Crowe). After the death of Commodus, you're led to believe the citizens will go back to their villas and gardens and live happily ever after while Senator Gracchus and Princess Lucilla pick up the pieces and make everything well with Rome. Of course, just as with most Hollywood "historical" productions, that's all complete bunk.

This is what really happened.

Gold Aureus of Commodus

COMMODUS

Bronze Sestertius of Commodus

The emperor Commodus had descended from being a reasonable co-emperor with his beloved father, Marcus Aurelius, to a deranged psychotic paranoid monster. Many of the powerful leaders in Rome realized that Commodus had to be removed from office, but several plots and assassination attempts had failed (which made Commodus very wary and suspicious). But Commodus fancied himself to be Hercules reincarnate, so the leaders used this to lure him into competing in a wrestling match with an excellent athlete by the name of Narcissus. On New Year's Eve 192, Commodus was strangled to death by Narcissus while wrestling.

Gold Aureus of Pertinax

PERTINAX

Bronze Sestertius of Didius Julianus

The next day, New Year's Day 193, The Praetorian guard named 66 year old Publius Helvius Pertinax as the new emperor. Pertinax had been serving as city manager of Rome since 189. He was the son of a freed slave and was well edu-

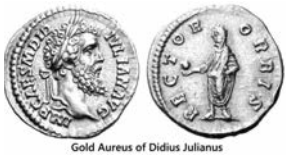
cated and well liked. He served as a teacher early in his life, but changed his career to the military because the pay was better.

He distinguished himself as a military man and was noticed for his accomplishments by both Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. He eventually worked his way up to be the Supreme Commander of the Roman forces in the East. He served as Consul in 175 AD and also as governor of Syria and governor of Britania.

Pertinax was a man of convictions who tried to serve conscientiously as an emperor should, modeling himself after Marcus Aurelius. He abolished several taxes, enacted proposals to reassess property-ratings, and ordered repairs for a great fire that the city had suffered from.

However he made two big mistakes. Before he was proclaimed emperor, Pertinax offered the soldiers a reward (donativum) of 12,000 sesterces to obtain their support. Unfortunately he could only afford to pay half of that amount, but planned to sell off some of Commodus' possessions to pay the balance.

This caused a lot of friction from the Praetorian Guard and when he attempted to impose stricter military discipline upon the troops, they stormed the palace. Pertinax refused to flee, and attempted to reason with them. He was almost successful until one of the soldiers hurled a javelin at him, killing him and ending his reign after only 87 days.



Gold Aureus of Didius Julianus

DIDIUS JULIANUS

Bronze Sestertius of Didius Julianus

The news of Pertinax' death traveled fast. The assassination was immediately regretted and the throne was quickly offered to Pertinax' father-in-law, Sulpicianus. Sulpicianus then promised each of the soldiers a donativum to get their support. Didius Julianus showed up at roughly the same time and proceeded to get into a bidding war with Sulpicianus. Sulpicianus eventually offered 20,000 sesterces, but Julianus at the urging of his wife, loudly upped the bid to 25,000 sesterces. His bid was accepted and he was let into camp immediately and recognized as emperor.

Marcus Didius Severus Julianus was a senator and had been a successful general. He also had served with Pertinax as Consul. But his offer of 25,000 sesterces, was of course the real reason he was declared emperor. Also the guard had some fears that Sulpicianus might eventually try to avenge the death of Pertinax.

Despite his résumé Didius Julianus was not well liked. He was suspected to have influenced the mutiny against Pertinax, and was generally thought of as a scoundrel and a con artist. The people of Rome felt that it was dishonorable to win the emperorship in a bidding competition. He was often sneered at and

shouted down when he appeared in public. The Praetorian Guard never got the money he promised.

As word of the public's resentment spread across the empire, three generals decided nearly simultaneously to refuse to recognize the new emperor. The three were: Pescennius Niger in Syria, Clodius Albinus in Britain, and Septimius Severus in Pannonia. Each of these generals had 3 legions under their command.

Both Pescennius Niger and Septimius Severus declared themselves emperor during April of 193, and both immediately began consolidating support of the governors and proconsuls of their prospective regions. Severus gave Clodius Albinus the title of "Caesar" (which made Albinus his designated successor) in order to enlist his help and his 3 legions.

Silver Denarius of Pescennius Niger

PESCENNIUS NIGER

Silver Denarius of Pescennius Niger

Not much is known about Pescennius Niger, he was born in Italy and was the first member of his family to become a Roman Senator. He was appointed Imperial Legate (a General with Senatorial Rank) by Commodus in 191 to the province of Syria. He was serving Syria at the time of Pertinax' death. When the news of the unpopularity of Didius Julianus came, he was encouraged by friends to seek the title of emperor. Before the end of April his troops proclaimed him emperor. Niger then sent messengers to Rome to announce his elevation to the throne. Meanwhile Julianus got wind of this news and sent a centurion to assassinate Niger. The attempt was unsuccessful.

Niger immediately got to work. He was able to win the support of most of the governors of the Asiatic provinces as well as that of Asellius Aemilianus, the powerful proconsul of Asia. He made an alliance with Vologases, the Parthian king (of present day Iran), and he also controlled Egypt, important because of its wealth and because of the food it supplied to the rest of the empire.

While Niger was busy gaining control of the resources and wealth, Severus was building up his military might. He was able to consolidate troops in the European region and soon could field an army of 16 legions (compared to the 6 legions that Niger had assembled).

Pescennius Niger decided to act aggressively and attacked first, by marching on Severus' eastern forces in Thrace. Niger had some initial success but was soon overwhelmed by Severus' superior numbers and strategies. He was decisively defeated in the Battle of Issus where he was captured while attempting to flee to Parthia. There he was executed, along with his family, and all of his estates were confiscated.

Gold Aureus of Clodius Albinus

CLODIUS ALBINUS

Bronze Sestertius of Clodius Albinus

Decimus Clodius Albinus was born in 147 AD at Hadrumetum (in present day Tunisia), of Rome's Africa Province. His early career is largely unknown, he became a senator during the reign of Marcus Aurelius and eventually governor of Bithynia in 175 AD. He was elected to the office of Consul (the highest elected office of the Roman Empire) in 187 AD. In 191 Commodus named him governor of the important military province of Britania.

As soon as his troops learned of the death of Pertinax, they clamored to name Albinus emperor. But Clodius decided to bide his time and see how things sorted out between Severus and Niger. Severus immediately offered to name him Caesar (indicating that Albinus would be his successor). With that move, Severus knew that he would not have to worry about the northern and western provinces, so he headed directly toward Rome.

Didius Julianus offered to make Severus his co-emperor, but Severus would have none of that. As his legions approached Rome, Julianus' soldiers and palace guards deserted him. The Roman Senate then sentenced him to death and proclaimed Severus to be emperor in his place.

After Julianus was murdered, his body was given to his wife and daughter to be buried in his grandfather's tomb. He died on June 1, 193, after reigning for only 66 days.

After the execution of Julianus, Severus banished the Praetorian Guard from Rome, executed everyone involved with the death of Pertinax, and then turned his attention to Niger.

Gold Aureus of Septimius Severus

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

Bronze Sestertius of Septimius Severus

Lucius Septimius Severus Augustus was born in 145 AD in Leptis Magna (near modern day Tripoli, Libya) in the Roman Province of Africa. He moved to Rome in 162 and was made a Roman Senator in 169. During 182 he became Commander of Legion IV Scythica. He was elected Consul for the first time in 190 and then became governor of Pannonia in 191.

Once Pescennius Niger was defeated, Severus insulted Albinus by revoking his title of Caesar and naming his son, Caracalla, his new Caesar. The purpose of this was to irritate Albinus and incite him to cross the English Channel and march on Severus in Gaul. Albinus' troops proclaimed him emperor and Albinus

took the bait, gathered his troops and moved his headquarters to Lugdunum (excellent news for Severus because it kept him from having to cross the channel to invade Britania).

Initially Albinus was able to accumulate a series of victories, but he eventually found his army trapped outside of Lugdunum (modern Lyon, France).

The final Battle of Lugdunum was one of the bloodiest battles in the history of Rome. Each side fielded more than 75,000 troops. The total number of participants was between 150,000 and 200,000 soldiers. The advantage shifted back and forth several times between the two armies. In the end though, the Severan cavalry finally routed Albinus' troops. Albinus fled and hid inside a house by the Rhine River until he realized there was no hope. At that point he committed suicide leaving Septimius Severus in complete control of the empire.

Severan Dynasty Gold Aureus
Severus with Julia Domna, Caracalla & Geta

Septimius Severus ruled as emperor until 211 AD. He was succeeded by his two sons, Caracalla and Geta. The Severan Dynasty lasted until 235 when Septimius' great nephew Severus Alexander died.

New Challenges

This year's New Challenge addresses the personal side of numismatics, finding someone new to share the joy of collecting with. With the age of collectors getting older and with video games and online videos holding the interests of young collectors, it seems the number of collectors is declining. While in the short term this will lead to reduced prices for collector coins, remember the law of supply and demand, in the long run these decreased prices could be a problem when today's collectors want to sell their collections.

Why not challenge yourself to add one new collector this year to the hobby. Maybe you have a son or daughter, or even a grandson or granddaughter that may find coins interesting. Maybe they can be persuaded to come with you to a coin show. Have them obtain low dollar items that they select. In my case my grandson is interested in Disney dollars. Hopefully the seeds planted with one dollar images of Mickey Mouse will grow into a lifetime collecting pursuit.

Maybe you have a neighbor that is looking for a night out. Invite them to accompany you to the monthly meeting of your local coin club. Even if they have not expressed an interest in numismatics, I bet they would become curious when presented with one of the various numismatic areas. Possibly, showing them the coins of their childhood might ignite the collecting spark. Maybe they would enjoy the companionship, or, in the case of the MNS, maybe they would just like the cookies.

Coworkers may also provide a potential new collector. The next time you impress your coworkers with tales of your massive gains in the silver market, look around. Maybe one of your listeners would like to play with silver but does not know how. Introducing them to silver eagles might create a new collector.

Maybe you are the new collector I am looking for. Maybe you attended the MNS Coin Show with the intent of selling some silver spoons you had lying in a drawer and the nice woman at the registration table handed you this journal. If so, why not attend one of the MNS meetings. The last page of this journal will tell you when and where we meet. You will feel welcomed and should enjoy a nice presentation. If not, at least you will like our cookies!

Numismatics provides many benefits beyond the financial ones. A common theme encountered when collectors, both short and long term, speak of the enjoyment gained from the hobby is the joy of collecting people. There is a comfortable feeling that arises from being with others that share your interests. So while completing this challenge is good for the hobby it also will be good for you!

Answers to How Well Do You Know Eric P. Newman?

Answers from Page 14

1 1938 – Mr. Newman, Charter member #4, was present at the founding of the MNS on February 15, 1938.

2 Numismatic scholar, researcher and author – Mr. Newman was not interested in making money in numismatics. He was interested in discovering the factual story behind an item.

3 1792 Washington President Obverse / 13 Star Eagle Reverse Gold Piece

4 Edison Brothers – Mr. Newman joined the company in 1944, headed the legal department, oversaw leasing operations and retired in 1987.

5 Burdette Johnson – while a boy, Mr. Newman was given information about a numismatic item he wanted to purchase from Mr. Johnson. Mr. Newman had to read the information and answer questions about the item before Mr. Johnson would allow him to purchase it.

6 The Fantastic 1804 Dollar – this book addressed the controversy of when the 1804 Silver Dollar was minted.

7 Recovery of the large cents donated by George H. Clapp and stolen by William Sheldon – Sheldon switched the coins for lower conditioned specimens. Some of these were later sold to unsuspecting buyers.

8 Mr. Newman has all of these awards.

9 Mr. Newman received the five 1913 Liberty Head nickels plus a 1913 Type II Buffalo nickel, a 1913 Type II Buffalo Proof and a regular 1913 Buffalo struck in bronze.

10 Benjamin Franklin.

Bookmarks

By
Guy Coffee

1849: The Philadelphia Mint strikes gold by Michael F. Moran and Jeff Garrett. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Publishing, [2016]. ©2016. Vi, 346 p. : illustrations (some color). (ISBN 9780794842451; $45.07).

2017 Standard Catalog of World Coins, 1901-2000 by Thomas Michael and Maggie Judkins. 44th ed. Krause Publications, 2016. 2,352 p. (ISBN 9781440246548; $43.99)

American Gold and Silver: U.S. Mint collector and investor coins and medals, bicentennial to date by Dennis B. Tucker and Q. David Bowers. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Publishing, ©2016. ix, 374 p. : chiefly color ills. (ISBN 9780794842376; S21.40)

Collecting Coins in Retirement: An action guide and estate advice for hobbyists and their families: with guidance on managing an inherited collection by Torn Bilotta and Bill Fivaz. Official Whitman guidebook series. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Publishing, [2016] ©2016. viii, 248 p. : color ills. (ISBN 0794843778; $15.77)

A Guide Book of United States Coins 2017 by R. S. Yeoman and Kenneth Bressett. 70th ed. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Publishing, 2016. 463 p. : color ills. (ISBN 9780794843854; $11.87)

A Guide Book of United States Coins Mega Red 2017 by R. S. Yeoman, et al. 2d Professional ed. Official Red Book Series. Atlanta, GA: Whitman Publishing, 2016. 1501 p. ills. (ISBN 0794843921; $$32.41)

Handbook of United States Coins, 2016 by R. S. Yeoman and Kenneth E. Bressett. 73d ed. The Official Blue Book Series. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Publishing, ©2015. 287 p. : ills. (ISBN 9780794843120; $$9.95)

Whitman's Encyclopedia of Obsolete Paper Money, v.7, Part 2 by Q. David Bowers. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Publishing, 2016. 736 p. (ISBN 0794843964; $69.95). **Note:** Publisher states "v. 6 of the South Atlantic States is Part 1 while v. 8 will be Part 3 of the South Atlantic States.

Mr. Coffee is a member of the Manhattan Coin Club and the American Numismatic Association (Member #313260). He can be reached at guycoffee@hotmail.com

A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2015 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exonumia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

118. Obv. W.W. LOCKE & CO. / PIERCE CITY MO

Rev. GOOD FOR / 25 / IN MERCHANDISE

119. Obv. AMERISTAR CASINO / 10 / KANSAS CITY, MO

Rev. AMERISTAR CASINO / 10 / NOT LEGAL TENDER

120. Obv. AMERISTAR CASINO / 5 / KANSAS CITY, MO

Rev. AMERISTAR CASINO / 5 / NOT LEGAL TENDER

121. Obv. TWENTY FIVE CENT GAMING TOKEN / 25 / HARRAHS / NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO. / NOT LEGAL TENDER

Rev. REDEEMABLE ONLY AT HARRAHS CASINO / 25 / NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO

122. Obv. FIVE CENT GAMING TOKEN / 5 / HARRAHS / NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO. / NOT LEGAL TENDER

Rev. REDEEMABLE ONLY AT HARRAHS CASINO / 5 / NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO

123. Obv. RALPH FOSTER MUSEUM

Rev. blank

College of the Ozarks, original Beverly Hillbillies TV Show Car

124. Obv. UNION STATION / ST. LOUIS

Rev. GRAND OPENING / 1894 / SAINT LOUIS / UNION STATION / 1985 / REDEDICATION

125. Obv. FOUNDING OF BOONESBOROUGH / 1775 / DANIEL BOONE

Rev. DANIEL BOONE / FRONTIERSMAN / FOUNDED KENTUCK'S / FIRST WILDERNESS SETTLEMENT / IN 1775 AFTER EXPLORING / THE UNKNOWN KENTUCKY / TERRITORY AND ARRANGING / FOR ITS PURCHASE FROM / THE CHEROKEE NATION

2016 MNS Show Exhibitors and Exhibits

Exhibitor:	Title:
Chris Clark	OPA – Office of Price Administration
Carl Garrison	New Orleans Morgan Dollars
Bill Leach	Masonic Money
Joe Lindell	Medals of Ulysses S. Grant
David Price	Error Coins
Jerry Rowe	Digging 101 (Metal Detecting)
Kathy Skelton	Mark Twain
Jeff Sullivan	Advertising Notes
Phil Stangler	Holey Coins
Chip Vaughn	Ancients on Coins
YN's	Counterfeit Detecting: Paper Money

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

July 28 - 30, 2016	**The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 56th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
August 9 - 13, 2016	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Anaheim, California at the Anaheim Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
September 17, 2016	**The World Coin Club of Missouri's 2016 International Coin Fair at the American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Drive, Saint Charles, Missouri.**
September 22 - 24, 2016	The Illinois Numismatic Association's 57th Coin & Currency Show will be held in Tinley Park, Illinois at the Tinley Park Convention Center.
October 2, 2016	**The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their Fall Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
October 8 - 9, 2016	The Johnson County Numismatic Society's 49th Annual Coin, Stamp and Card Show will be held in Lenexa, Kansas at the Lenexa Community Center, Pflumn Road at Santa Fe Trail Drive.
October 13 - 15, 2016	**Silver Dollar & Rare Coin Exposition at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
October 22 - 23, 2016	**The Ozarks' Coin Clubs Annual Fall Coin & Stamp Show will be held in Springfield, Missouri at the Missouri Entertainment & Event Center (Ozarks Empire Fair Grounds E-Plex).**
November 13, 2016	The Central Illinois Numismatic Society will hold its Coin Show in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center 3210 Northfield Drive.
November 17 – 19, 2016	The Professional Currency Dealers Association will hold the 31st Annual PCDA International Currency and Coin Convention in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Crowne Plaza Chicago O'Hare.

January 5 – 8, 2017	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 62th Annual FUN Show will be held in Fort Lauderdale, Florida at the Greater Fort Lauderdale/Broward County Convention Center.
January 15, 2017	**The Dupo Coin Club will hold their next Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
February 5 – 7, 2017	**The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 53rd Annual Greater American Coin Fair – 3 Day Show in St. Louis at the Hilton St. Louis Airport Hotel. Please see www.stlouiscoinclub.com for additional information.**
March 9 - 11, 2017	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
April 26 – 29, 2017	The Central States Numismatic Society's 78th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
April TBA, 2017	**The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their 34th Annual Spring Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
July 20 - 22, 2017	**The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 57th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
August 1 - 5, 2017	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Denver, Colorado at the Colorado Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
March 8 - 10, 2018	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Irving, Texas at the Irving Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
April 25 – 28, 2018	The Central States Numismatic Society's 79th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.

July 27 - 29, 2018	**The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 58th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
August 14 - 18, 2018	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
March 28 - 30, 2019	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
April 24 – 27, 2019	The Central States Numismatic Society's 80th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
August 6 - 10, 2019	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Rosemont (Chicago), Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
February 27 – March 1, 2020	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Atlanta, Georgia at Cobb Galleria Centre. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
April 22 – 25, 2020	The Central States Numismatic Society's 81st Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
April 22 – 24, 2021	The Central States Numismatic Society's 82th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.

Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.

Ancient Coin Study Group

Since 1980, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri have sponsored the informal meetings of the Ancient Coinage Study Group. The ACSG is dues free and its meetings are open to the public. Information about the ACSG is available at meetings of either society.

Ancient coins can be easily and often inexpensively purchased from coin show dealers or through internet auction services. The ready availability of inexpensive and good quality coins makes this an exciting time for the collector. Members of the ACSG can also aid novice collectors in developing collecting strategies.

Both advanced and novice collectors are also able to share their acquisitions with professional archaeologists and historians in an informal atmosphere. The "show and tell" sessions of our meetings offer the opportunity to identify "mystery coins" brought in by members and guests. Visitors should bring in their most challenging coins for identification and discussion.

The ACSG meets six times per year on the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at a variety of locations in the St. Louis area. Please make sure to check out our Facebook page for our meeting locations.

2016

September 15	Michael Fuller	Coins from the Tell Tuneinir Excavation
November 17	Tony Albers	Travelling Mints of the Roman Empire: Part 2

2017

January 19	Darrell Angleton	Roman Coins of the Balkans
March 16	Michael Godier	Changes in the Ancient Coin Market over the Last 20 Years
May 18	Lannie Rossi	Experiences of a New Collector
July 20	David Murrey	Coinage of the Seleucid Empire

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club (W.C.C.) meets the second Sunday of each month (except in May) in the meeting room of the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. Member's bourse begins at 1:15 p.m. followed by a brief business meeting at 2:15, concluding with an educational program, silent auction and bourse.

The church faces Craig School at 1485 Craig Road one mile north of Olive Blvd. Craig Road is also accessible from Page Avenue. Ample parking is available at the rear of the church.

The club address is W.C.C., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

2016

August 14	Norm Bowers	The Euro
September 11		Coin and Book Garage Sale
October 9		Show and Tell Day
November 13	Roger Schmidt	Advertising Exonumia
December 11		The WCCOFMO Christmas Party

2017

January 8	Joe Lindell	Calling Cards Through the Ages
February 12	Stan Winchester	Numismatic Quiz
March 12	Carl Garrison	All About Early U.S. Branch Mints (1838 – 1900)
April 9		Coin and Book Garage Sale
May 21*	Dave Frank	Tokens of the Nazi Party
June 11	Mike Pfefferkorn	Interesting Coins to Have
July 9	Norm Bowers	Euro Update
August 13	Bill Vaughan	Missouri Currency
September 10	Jan Pallares	Early St. Louis Currency
October 8	Kathy Skelton	The Numismatics of Halloween
November 12	Roger Schmidt	Medieval Coins

* Third Sunday of the Month

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except in November and December, at 7:00 p.m. in the Creve Coeur American Legion Memorial Post 397. Doors open at 6:00 p.m.

The address is 934 E. Rue De La Banque, directly behind (north of) Bristol's Restaurant. It is easily accessible by exiting eastbound from I-270 onto Olive Blvd. Visitors should turn left (north) onto New Ballas Rd. The next left should be taken at the end of one short block at the stop sign. At the top of the hill, the Legion Building is visible on the right. Park at the rear of the hall.

Members' bourse precedes the business meeting. A program auction and bourse follow.

For additional information or a membership application, write to: M.N.S., P.O. Box 410652, St. Louis MO 63141-0652 or see our website missourinumismaticsociety.org.

2016

August 24	Jim Moores	Numismatic Vignettes from Early MNS Meetings
September 28	Phil Stangler	Investing in Silver and Gold
October 26	Ron Kravitz	
November 16 **	Joe Lindell	James Garfield: Our Assassinated President

2017

January 25	Dave Frank	Large Size US Type Notes
February 22	Chris Sutter	U. S. Halves
March 22	Carl Garrison	All About Early U.S. Branch Mints (1838 – 1900)
April 26		Member Roundtable
May 24	Dave Murrey	The Coinage of the Seleucid Empire
June 28	Morris Killian	How I got started in Numismatics
July 28 *	Special Guest Speaker	
August 23	Kathy Skelton	Mark Twain
September 27		Auction
October 25	Mark Hartford	TBA
November 15 **	Jim Moores	Reflections of a 50 Year MNS Member

* *Coincides with Coin Show.*
** *Third Wednesday because of Thanksgiving*

The

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

invites you to attend our

57th Annual Coin Show

July 20th - 22nd, 2017

The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
invites you to attend
the
NEXT REGULAR MEETING
which will be held on the fourth Wednesday
of the month at 7:00 p.m.
Doors Open at 6:00 p.m.

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